Part One

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CORNER IN GOLD IS POSSIBILITY

Half Dozen Powerful Wall Street Gamesters

ARE IN POSITION TO CREATE CORNER

Delaware Man Sends a Petition to Senate.

Asks That the Aldrich Financial Bill Be Defeated—Says It Is Drawn Solely in the Interests of Wall Street and That It Puts Into Hands of Morgan, Rockefeller and Ryan Power To Create Panics.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Alleging that the Aldrich financial bill is drawn solely in the interests of Wall street, and that it puts in the hands of three men—Morgan, Rockefeller and Ryan—the power to create panics and to contract or expand the currency of the country to the extent of $100,000,000 or more at their pleasure and to their personal profit and advantage, Alfred O. Crozier, of Wilmington, Delaware, in a sensational petition to the senate, demands the defeat of the bill. His petition was presented today by Senator Tillman, accompanied by a few characteristic remarks from the South Carolinian.

Crozier says that the individual wealth of a half dozen "powerful gamesters of Wall street" is enough to create a corner in gold, so that they could demand any price therefor from those who must have the actual gold to pay the vast quantities of maturing bonds."

Unwise Currency Legislation.

"Unwise currency legislation," he says, "will react. It will defeat the party responsible for it, for the people this year are in no mood to overlook the wrong of the enactment of any law believed to be for the express benefit of Wall street. It is believed that Wall street gladly will swap the presidency for the rich fruits and dangerous powers contained in the Aldrich bill, for this would also satisfy the well-known spirit of revenge and block all progressive legislation between a Democratic administration and Republican congress."

Speaking of the recent panic, he says: "It appeared, providentially, just before this session of congress. Many believe it was caused by its promoters to pinch the country into hurrying congress to hastily pass the currency legislation they desire, to punish the administration for enforcing the laws without fear or favor, to advance interest rates and to reduce wages of labor and prices of securities and property for their lawless purposes and profit.

Morgan Nods Approval.

"The powerful master of Wall street sat in the gallery of the United States senate the other day and nodded approval as the distinguished author of the Aldrich bill spoke in advocacy of the measure.

"The few big operators, lawless and relentless masters of Wall street, will be the principal beneficiaries of the bill. It will give them a strange hold of the money supply. It will vastly increase their dangerous powers. It will enable them to cause panics at will. It will multiply their political power. By controlling the secretary of the treasury they will dominate every bank in the land and build for themselves the greatest political machine in all governmental history. Nothing could dislodge it.

"Enhancing the price of municipal bonds by designating them to secure currency will be for the benefit of the public, as with government. But it is quite a different thing gratuitously to put an immediate extra profit of more than $1,000,000,000 into the pockets of the private owners of the railroad bonds by thus legislatively enhancing the quotation prices thereof. Especially so when it will go to Wall street. The Aldrich bill requires the secretary of the treasury to keep posted on the prices of such bonds.

Install the Tickers.

"As they are subject to possible violent manipulation daily, the only way he can do this is to follow the tickers of the brokers and big banks of New York and install in the treasury department and perhaps in the White House the usual Wall street ticker, that from ten to three each day the officers of the republic may read the gambler's tape and know when for more margins or sell out the collateral on the stock exchange, as is customary in the great American game, to avoid loss.

"It is significant that the combined capital and surplus of the three big Wall street banks said to be dominated by Morogan, Rockefeller and Ryan—the City National, First National, and National Bank of Commerce—exceeds $160,000,000, or an amount equal to the combined capital stock of one thousand country banks with $100,000 capital each. These three banks could take out, and also contract, over $50,000,000 of emergency currency. They can at the same time also issue and contract $50,000,000 of ordinary bank note currency. This reveals the vast power of these banks and what they are after. So, independent of the other 12,000 banks of the country, the wishes of 85,000,000 of people or of their responsible government, or of the interests or welfare of the republic, the Aldrich bill proposes deliberately to make it possible for three banks, said to be dominated by three men, to manipulate more than one hundred million dollars of the public currency of the United States for their personal profit and advantage."

Crozier is a prominent lawyer and reformer of Delaware, and a member of the National Civic Federation.

TO MAKE IMPOSSIBLE PREMATURE BURIAL

Is the Object of Bill Introduced in Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 13.—Owing to the representations made to a legislative committee by Dr. John Dixwell of Harvard explaining the fear that exists among many persons, even the most learned, that they may be buried alive, Massachusetts lawmakers today are giving the greatest consideration to a bill pending before them which seeks to make such a thing as premature burial impossible.

NO POLICY OF CONCILIATION

Practical Dictatorship To Continue in Portugal.

SUCH IS DECISION OF NEW CABINET

London Is No Better Pleased Than Is Portugal.

The English Interests in the Little Kingdom, Both Financial and Political, Are Large, and England Fears That the Continuation of the Dictatorial Decrees Will Cause a Recurrence of the Recent Trouble.

London Feb. 13.—Announcement that King Manuel's new cabinet has decided to "rescind none of the dictatorial decrees promulgated during the last days of King Carlos' reign, except those offensive to public dignity," has given Portugal a tremendous shock, according to advices from Lisbon today.

England is not much better pleased than are the Portuguese, either. It has large interests—both financial and political—in the little kingdom, and statesmen here fear the practical continuation of the dictatorship will be followed immediately with a renewal of the disturbances which culminated in the assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz.

Policy of Conciliation.

The fact that the country had been led to expect a policy of conciliation and a prompt return to constitutional government gives the latest development the aspect of a bitter disappointment and it is believed its effect will be even worse than had it been understood from the first that the new king would make no modifications in the iron-handed form of Dictator Franco's rule.

The cabinet's exception of decrees "offensive to public dignity" is interpreted as meaning nothing. There seems no doubt the dictatorship will be as rigorous as before.

Former Premier Franco, now at Genoa, is reported as keeping close inside his hotel, receiving no one and maintaining a strong guard of detectives over his apartments.

HER THROAT CUT FROM EAR TO EAR

Third Murder of the Kind at Janesville Within Three Months.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Martha Anderson was found dead early today with her throat cut from ear to ear. There have been three mysterious deaths of women in Janesville within three months. The district attorney is investigating.

SENDS TROOPS TO FAIRBANKS

President Issues the Necessary Order Thursday.

MINING TROUBLES ARE THE CAUSE

Will Support the Civil Authorities There.

Soldiers Will Be Sent Either from Fort Gibbon or Fort Egbert—The Trip Is a Bad One as the Mercury Is Ranging from Thirty to Forty Degrees Below the Zero Mark. The Situation.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The president has decided to send federal troops to Fairbanks, Alaska, on account of the disorders growing out of the miners' strike there.

Reports received today by the department of justice from United States Marshal Perry at Fairbanks, Alaska, were of such a disquieting nature that Attorney General Bonaparte hastened to the White House. It was upon the information contained in the marshal's telegram that the president decided to utilize federal troops.

The department is without information as to the cause of the strike. It is understood that every miner in the town is out on strike. A large number of arrests have been made.

There has been no destruction of property, or serious injury inflicted as yet.

Upon leaving the White House, the attorney general went to the war department to confer with acting secretary of War Oliver.

To Designate Troops.

Following the attorney general's visit at the war department General Oliver directed General Bell, chief of staff, to designate what troops shall be sent to Fairbanks.

Owing to the great difficulty in transporting troops in Alaska at this season it has not yet been decided whether it would be better to send them from Fort Gibbon or Fort Egbert. There are two companies of the Tenth infantry at each post.

Fort Gibbon being at the junction of the Yukon and Tanana river about 150 miles by rail from Fairbanks, it appears to be the more available. Recent reports from military authorities at the posts show the temperature to be ranging from thirty to forty degrees below zero and the ice fields unusually heavy. The only means of transportation is by dog sleds and it would require probably five or six days to make the trip.

The Fairbanks Situation.

The following statement on the situation was given out at the department of justice later in the day:

"The attorney general is in receipt of telegrams from Fairbanks, Alaska, indicating that there is a possibility of trouble growing out of the strike of miners at that point. The striking miners had picketed the trail between Valdez and Fairbanks, but a party of workmen was brought in by the pickets. Most of the newly-arrived laborers are Russians, and it is reported that open-air mass meetings are being held by the striking miners, and that threats of violence have been made. The marshal has been directed by the attorney general to use all the force at his command to arrest lawbreakers and to prevent intimidation and it has also been arranged that a military force shall start for Fairbanks at once to give the marshal moral support, and also to take action should the disorder prove too great for any force that the marshal may be able to secure. The latter has been given strict orders as to the energetic use of all the force he can command."

SWARTHMORE MAY BE GIRLS' COLLEGE

To Get the Endowment of One Million Dollars.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—For $1,000,000 Swarthmore may cease to be a boys' college and hereafter be devoted entirely to the education of girls. This plan has been suggested to alumni and alumnae of the institution and is being discussed with the greatest interest.

By barring men from the college it would be possible to abolish intercollegiate athletics. This was the stipulation on which Anna T. Jeanes bequeathed $1,000,000 to Swarthmore. With a girl student body it is taken for granted there would be no participation in intercollegiate athletics to which Miss Jeanes objected.

EX-GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER AND THE "GRAFT" TRIALS.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania became a figure in the Harrisburg capitol cases through the sensational testimony of Sanford B. Lewis, assistant to Architect Huston. Lewis told of the famous "whitewash" letter which, he said, involved Judge Pennypacker and Attorney General Carson. His testimony met with strong denials, and it was then that the attorneys for the defense decided to call the ex-governor as a witness.

CHILEANS ARE DISAPPOINTED

That American Fleet Won't Stop at Valparaiso.

HAD HOPED EVANS WOULD CHANGE PLANS

Great Preparations To Do Honor to Armada.

It Is Expected Off the Harbor of Valparaiso Tomorrow and People Are Pouring into That City from All Parts of the Country To Be in Readiness for the Event—Chacabuco To Leave the Fleet.

Valparaiso, Feb. 13.—From what is known today of the American battleship fleet's whereabouts, it is figured here that the fleet will be off Valparaiso tomorrow.

Though the fighting ships cannot enter this port, elaborate preparations have been made for a display in their honor as they pass. Throngs of people are pouring into Valparaiso from the surrounding towns and every vessel in the port has been chartered to put out to sea for an exchange of greetings with the squadron.

The Chileans are disappointed that Admiral Evans did not see his way clear to a few day's stay at Valparaiso, but are making the most of his assurance that he will put in close enough to the city to exchange salutes with the shore batteries and the craft which will put out to watch his armada pass.

The Chilean cruiser, Chacabuco, which met the American ships at Punta Arenas and has led the squadron from that port, will leave here. A short distance further up the coast the squadron will be met by Peruvian cruisers, to act as an escort to Callao, where the next stop will be made.

THE AMENDMENTS TO BILL DEFEATED

No Liquor To Be Sold on Memorial Day in Future.

Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—A vote on absolutely prohibiting the sale of liquor in Ohio was forced in the house Wednesday afternoon when Smith of Cuyahoga moved to amend the bill, to forbid the sale of liquor on Memorial day by adding "and all other days." It was defeated by forty-six to twenty-two. The house struck out the amendment to make the purchaser of liquor equally liable with the seller by forty-six to thirty, and then passed the original relating only to Memorial day.

IS FAVORED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt Will Support the Aldrich Bill.

GIVES ASSURANCE TO THE SENATOR

Realizes That the Bill Is Only a Makeshift.

But at the Present Time Some Legislation Is Necessary and It is the Only Thing Offered Which May Be Passed—Mr. Roosevelt Will Use His Influence in Both Houses to That End.

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt has assured Senator Aldrich of his earnest support of the financial bill now before the senate bearing the senator's name and will give it the benefit of his influence to secure its passage both in the senate and house. The president recognizes that, under present conditions, and with so many conflicting notions prevailing as to what is the right way to bring about a remodeling of the entire currency system of the country, the only financial legislation that is possible at this session is to provide for an emergency note issue such as that in the Aldrich bill.

Realizes It's a Makeshift.

While realizing that it is a makeshift legislation, as its author admits, the president feels that it is important that something shall be done at this session, and that the Aldrich bill is the most feasible plan that has been offered.

There will be considerable debate in the senate before the bill passes that body and it is not yet possible to fix a time when the final vote may be taken.

On the Democratic side the following senators have indicated their intention to speak: Clay of Georgia, Frazier of Tennessee, Clark of Arkansas, Culberson of Texas, Teller of Colorado, Daniel of Virginia, Tillman of South Carolina, Taliaferro of Florida and Bailey of Texas.

There will be a few long speeches on the Republican side.

MR. WU TING FANG SAILS FOR AMERICA

Yokohama, Feb. 13.—Wu Ting Fang, recently appointed Chinese minister to Washington, following a several years' break in his period of service there, sailed for the United States on the steamship, Siberia, today. He took with him thirty-two Chinese students to enter in various American educational institutions.

TIME NOT RIPE FOR NEW PARTY

That's the Opinion of Chicago Labor Leaders.

LABOR MUST TAKE PART IN POLITICS

Workers Are Agreed Upon That Proposition.

Union Men Should Vote Only for Men Who Are Pledged to the Interests of Labor—There Is Legislation Which Labor Should Have. America Is Twenty-Five Years Behind the Times.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Labor leaders interviewed today in Chicago do not believe the time quite ripe for the formation of an independent labor party. Some of them oppose the plan because of their faith in the other parties, but all are agreed that labor must take an active part in politics or suffer.

President Edwin R. Wright, of the Illinois federation, approves the project of agitating workingmen throughout the country into following the example of their English brothers in compelling the other parties to pass remedial legislation. Wright said:

"If the old parties lived up to preelection pledges we would have no need for a new party. It has been demonstrated too often to leave any doubt that they forget their promises as soon as they are in power. Until labor has some better means for voicing its demands it should vote solely for men pledged to its interests. Every union man ought to vote only for candidates who carry union cards or whose friendship can not be questioned.

"Labor must bend every energy towards creating and holding the balance of power in politics. The unions want the employers' liability law passed. The unjust common law of fellow servant blame for accidents in which workers are hurt must be repealed. We also want laws governing the use of dangerous machinery. Every European continental country has all of these any many other measures for workers. America is twenty-five years behind the times.

THE SALOONISTS ARE TO BE REIMBURSED

If This Bill, Offered by Senator Mather, Becomes a Law.

Columbus, O., Feb. 13.—Senator Mather, of Akron, would provide for the compensation of all who are forced out of business by the local option laws. He introduced a bill in the senate this afternoon which provides that whenever it becomes unlawful to sell or give away intoxicating liquors any person in the liquor business in that time within the county, city, village, township or district so affected shall have a right of action, it being the intent of the act to give full compensation for any loss he may have sustained.

The action may be commenced in either the probate or common pleas court and the inhabitants of the territory voting dry shall be made the defendants. The person claiming damage must name the value of the property which he alleges has been confiscated and if given a judgment a special tax must be imposed to pay the same.

This bill will meet with the hottest kind of opposition from the temperance advocates who see in it a scheme to block county local option, the people fearing the imposition of a heavy tax on their property if saloonists are put out of business.

JESSE TAYLOR GETS THE NOMINATION

Named for Congressman in the Sixth District.

Xenia, O., Feb. 13.—Jesse Taylor, Foraker Republican, was nominated Wednesday by primary election for congressman in the Sixth district. Taylor received a plurality of 1,134 over W. E. Bishop, Taft Republican. Foraker men say the senator will control the national delegates from this district.

Tried by Circuit Court.

Chardon, O., Feb. 13.—R. N. Ford, Burton banker, twice convicted in connection with the failure of the Burton bank, was freed by the circuit court Thursday.

HE REPLIES TO LEADER PAYNE

Champ Clark Hurls a Philippic in the House.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S CONFIDENCE GAME

Is What Clark Calls Position on the Tariff.

Pays a Degree of Attention to President Roosevelt—Tells Why Mr. Roosevelt Is Not a Democrat. Asks the "Big Wigs" of the House How They Like the President and the Administration Policy.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Charging the Republicans with trying to work a "stupendous confidence game" on the American people by declaring in their next platform for tariff revision, without indicating whether that revision is to be up or down, Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, Democratic candidate for speaker in the next congress, hurled another philippic in the house today.

Replying to Republican Floor Leader Payne's recent tariff speech, Clark said:

"Mr. Payne's position seems to be about this: Tariff revision and a maximum tariff should be brought about. The Republicans have had absolute control of all branches of the government for eleven years and have left undone in this regard that which they ought to have done; but if the people will only overlook past omissions and give them a new lease of power, they will revise the tariff either up or down and establish a maximum and minimum tariff with the Dingley rates for either the maximum or minimum, he isn't exactly certain which, the American voters are asked to go to the polls and buy these tariff pigs in a poke."

Refers to Roosevelt.

Referring to the diversity of opinion concerning President Roosevelt, Clark said:

"He cannot express his views upon any question under heaven, even upon a subject so prosaic and threadbare as the prospective state of the weather precipitating a row, his extreme adherents swearing that there never has been such a weather prophet on earth since Adam and Eve were driven from the garden of Eden with flaming swords from paradise, and his extreme enemies vociferating that he knows no more about the weather than does a groundhog."

As to himself, Clark said he always had and would continue to support Roosevelt when right and fight him tooth and nail when wrong.

Whatever his faults and his virtues, however, Clark asserted that the president was not a Democrat "for Democracy means the least amount of government the people can get along with, while Republicanism means the greatest amount of government the people will stand" and Roosevelt was the apostle of Republicanism.

Addresses the "Big Wigs."

Turning to the Republicans, he asked how the "big wigs" of that party liked Roosevelt.

"If you would be candid you would confess that you are not half so much enamored of the president as you seem to be," he said. "You grow red in the face lauding him to the skies, for he is still the dispenser in chief of pie, and a Republican statesman bereft of pie is a spectacle to make the angels weep."

Taking up the financial situation, Clark said:

"The Republican panic gave the lie direct to the platform declaration of 1904, that 'a Republican tariff is always followed by business prosperity, and a Democratic tariff by business adversity.'"

Through Skylight.

Cleveland, Feb. 13.—Through a skylight a foot square, two robbers dropped twenty-feet to the floor of J. Mast's restaurant, 134 Arcade, early this morning and forcing open two cash registers, made away with $128.20, a revolver and some checks.

Guilty of Awful Act.

Wooster, O., Feb. 13.—The jury in common pleas court today found Edward Brown of Orrville guilty of criminal assault on his own daughter.

To Handle Indicator.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 13.—Umpire Gerald Hayes has signed a contract to handle the indicator for the American association this year.

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A PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD OF PRODUCING BAS-RELIEFS IS DISCOVERED BY SCIENTIST

The Wonderful Discovery Is Treated in an Article of Interest in the Scientific American.

Hitherto photography has been used both in competition with and as an aid to the artist in reproducing life on a flat surface, but a recent development indicates that it will soon invade the field of plastic art. Endeavors to extend the scope of photography to a third dimension date from the earliest days of photography. In fact as far back as in 1861 M. Willeme, a Parisian sculptor, designed a half mechanical, half photographic process for reproducing the plaster form of model. This process consisted in photographing the model from all sides with a number of cameras, and then using the photographic records to reconstruct the model, probably with the aid of some mechanical drawing apparatus or pantograph. This process soon fell into oblivion because it depended too much upon the skill of the sculptor, and hence hardly deserves the name "photo-sculpture" chosen by its inventor.

Toward the end of last century Selke inaugurated an improvement by substituting for the ordinary photographic camera a biographic apparatus thus recorded quite a number of silhouettes corresponding to as many parallel cross-sections of the model. These negative records (about 500 in number) were next magnified separately on bromide paper and each of the magnified prints was pasted on cardboard and cut out with scissors. In order by a clever combination of silhouettes to reproduce the relief of the original model. The difficulties inherent to this process, which likewise depended on the operator's art far more than on photography, are too apparent to need being dwelt upon.

Among authorities in the art of photography it has long been held that to reproduce the plaster form of a model by photographic means alone is indeed a hopeless task. And yet the chief element which enters into the present solution of the problem was found many decades ago, in the discovery that a certain gelatine made sensitive to light by the addition of bichromate when immersed in water will lose its capacity of illumination. This phenomenon at first sight would seem immediately to afford a solution of the problem, as the substance in question produces of its own accord a relief, whose depth depends exclusively on light intensity. In fact, a negative plate allows all grades of light intensity to be produced, so that a relief of any desired depth can be obtained. However, such a plate, in order to achieve this result, should be more or less transparent, according as the corresponding portions of the model are more or less in relief, and ordinary photographic record, so that surfaces in the same plane will come out with different intensities according to their tint. On the other hand, the light effects of an ordinary photograph depend chiefly on the angle of incidence upon the different parts of the model. The same beam of light which, when striking a surface at right angles illuminates an area of say one square inch, obviously lights us a far greater surface when arriving at an angle, and as the same amount of light is used for illuminating surfaces of different size, the intensity of the illumination must vary as the size (and hence the inclination) of the surface.

These difficulties, which seemed insurmountable, have been overcome by an Italian engineer, Signor Carlo Baese. If in a stereoptican a colored glass prism or wedge of small angle be inserted, the thicker portions will absorb a greater amount of light, and the thinner portions will allow more light to pass. This graduated illumination is made to strike the model to be reproduced in the shape of a plaster photograph. If the model be photographed with this illumination, owing to the two disturbing factors just mentioned, that is the color and inclination of the surfaces, the gradations produced by the wedge will be practically lost. If, however, another negative be taken after inverting the glass prism and accordingly the direction of the gradation, those portions which formerly had been struck by the strongest light will now be in half-shadow, while the remaining portions will be more intensely illuminated. However, this second negative will for the same two reasons fail to show gradation of the prism. Now it will be noticed, that the two negatives, while comprising the given light gradation in opposed directions, are affected by the two disturbing factors in accurately the same sense. Again, as is well known, a photographic print will be darker, as the corresponding points of the negative plate are brighter or more transparent.

These facts are utilized by Baese in making from one of the two negatives a positive glass print. Which obviously is the reverse of the original negative, both as regards light gradations due to the glass wedge and the disturbing factors which are above referred to. Whereas the two negatives had reversed light gradations and identical defects, the positive plate shows the same light gradations and reverse defects. The two plates can obviously be placed one above the other so as to accurately register. When inspecting this combined picture as a transparency its capacity will be seen to be added, while the defects due to the two disturbing factors are accurately compensated. The combined picture (which for all practical purposes can be regarded as a single picture) now complies with the requirements that its transparency vary directly with the model and independently of the color and inclination of its surfaces. It can accordingly be utilized for obtaining photographic bas-reliefs on a bichromate gelatine plate.

When the gelatine is exposed below the combined plate, the relief forms very rapidly. As soon as a sufficient relief is obtained, the process is discontinued, when the model can be used for manifolding by any of the well known mechanical or electrochemical processes. Instead of exposing the whole model at the same time it may be illuminated in sections, reproducing each to a given depth of relief, viz., about one half inch. A convenient combination of the reliefs corresponding to the various portions of a model obviously allows greatly increased effects to be obtained, the aggregate depth of relief being as many times one-half inch as there are sections separately formed.

While the above description embodies the principle of Baese's invention, the system is a decided improvement on the original experimental arrangement. Instead of using a colored glass prism, the light gradation is obtained more efficiently by the aid of a rotating disk, out of which there is cut an aperture bordered by a peculiar curve for intercepting the light required for the desired gradation, the opposite gradation being secured with a similar disk showing an inverted curve.

Then, instead of directly striking the model, the light generated by a single electric arc lamp is reflected on the latter by a system of mirrors arranged in a circle, the model, situated in the center of this circle, being lighted with an intensity about thirteen times that of a single lamp. As this intensity always remains the same, and as the plates have always the same sensitiveness, a standard exposure of about five seconds can be made, thus eliminating any chances of failure as in ordinary photographic work.

As regards the possible applications of this method of "photo sculpture," as it is rightly called, it should be understood that it is by no means intended to become a competitor but rather a valuable aid to the realistic, like ordinary photography, which has become so indispensable to both the painter and sculptor. It may further be used for reproducing the original work of the artist in an economical manner, with a practically perfect truthfulness and saving detail and accuracy, on the one hand, and a reduced scale. On the other hand, photo-sculpture will allow plastic portraits to be obtained with all their details. The accompanying illustrations of portraits produced by the photo-sculpture process will give an idea of the possibilities of Baese's method.

Many art industries such as those producing medals, cameos, brooches, and any other plaster objects from leather, paper, porcelain terra cotta, etc., will likewise derive great benefit from this ingenious and inexpensive process.—By Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in Scientific American.

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WHAT IS A STATESMAN?

What is a statesman? He is an intelligent man; he knows somewhat of public affairs, and methods for transacting the public business; he reads his country's history, political economy, the laws relating to public questions; in fine, he makes himself a well-informed and thoughtful man.

He is an honest man. He will not take a dollar that he has not earned; he will be submissive to no influence but truth; he will be frank and outspoken on all questions, and to all people; he will accept the salary that belongs to the office, and will not spend his time trying to get it raised. If it is not satisfactory, he will resign and go to something else.

He is a brave man. He will call a spade a spade. He will succumb to no threat; will bow to no blandishment; will think out his duty for himself, and defy all bosses and schemers who attempt to dislodge him from his position. He will regard public duty as a sacred duty, and will do it, if he dies for it.

He is a moral man. He acknowledges God's law. He believes in purity, in charity, in fair dealing, in the golden rule, in whatever exalts man in purpose and opinion. He spends very little if any time in empty talk, of doubtful advantage. His life is straight, clean, inspiring and dignified.

He is an industrious man. Every moment of his time belongs to the duties which he has accepted. An hour's work is never a day's work to any man who believes in an honest public service. A lazy public servant is never an honest one. The truest statesmen this country ever produced were those who resisted the fascinations of society, and even the demands of their own private business.

Such are the qualities and acts that belong to the statesman.—Ohio State Journal.

WHO OWNS THE FARMS?

Are the farms to be cultivated by tenants rather than owners? That is the question which Professor H. C. Price, of the Ohio State university agricultural college, asks in a pamphlet he has just issued. Taking the counties over, the per cent. of tenancy in 1900 was 31.5. In Ohio it was, for 1880, 19.3; for 1890, 22.2; for 1900, 27.5. In the five years following there more than 7,000,000 acres of farm land was taken up in homestead grants, and yet the practical certainty is that the per cent. of farm ownership has decreased.

"Tenancy, as it now exists," he says, "is detrimental to the agricultural welfare of the country, from both an economic and a social standpoint." This is true because leases are too short as a rule, and the system tends only for gain of productivity of the land, unimproved farms and a transient population. The tenant gets all he can out of the soil and then moves on, in no way concerning himself to make the soil what it ought to be. So, too, the absentee has little interest in anything [illegible] makes their receipts [illegible] for long leases [illegible] schools and all [illegible]

[illegible] the proper [illegible] on the soil [illegible] to be made [illegible] transferred [illegible] who are all [illegible] who give that [illegible] Price [illegible] and that a [illegible] system [illegible] be established [illegible] education must [illegible] to possess [illegible] of the [illegible] gage in it.—Cultivator Dec. 1, [illegible]

PURE AIR AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE IS NOW WELL RECOGNIZED

It Is Manifestly a Most Important Factor in the Elimination of Lung Troubles.

There is great activity being exercised in all countries to cure tuberculosis among human beings. This activity generally takes the form of having patients afflicted with consumption keep outdoors as much as possible and inhale fresh and wholesome air.

Now if a similar effort were made to prevent people from inhaling impure air in homes, public buildings, and cars, there would not be so many recruits for the army troubled with tuberculosis. In other words, it is possible to prevent thousands of cases of consumption if proper care is exercised concerning ventilation wherever human beings are congregated.

The slightest reflection should convince the most skeptical that the majority of people are suffering more or less from vitiated air. This is particularly noticeable in the winter time, for then houses and public buildings are overheated and there is scarcely any ventilation of them.

Even in some churches on Sundays there is noticeable much impure air because in their construction provision was not made for an adequate supply of fresh air. In places of public entertainment an effort is made in some cases to ventilate the houses with considerable success, yet much more remains to be done to render them better breathing places.

Now, in all these places there are young and old whose lungs are far from strong, and the impurities they inhale from the tainted atmosphere weaken them and prepare them for lung troubles. Little children are taken by their elders to places where the air is so bad that it is easy to account for their succumbing to disease of the lungs.

The impurities that fill cars during the rush hours are enough to nauseate many passengers predisposed to lung troubles. Even the strongest are often affected.

In the summer there cannot be any fault found with the open cars, for they are the healthiest conveyance imaginable. But in winter those who can do without the car service during the rush hours are saving their lungs from many poisonous germs.

It does not require sometimes more than half an hour for the pure air to become exhausted. After it is exhausted the impure air is breathed over and over again to the detriment of health. In a lighted room the air becomes vitiated much sooner.

This many seem an insignificant matter to many, but if the lungs are not receiving fresh air the whole body is affected injuriously and the heart is pumping bad blood through the system without the proper atmospheric nourishment is should receive through the lungs.

The contraction of tuberculosis, therefore, can be prevented by the observance of the laws of health, the chief of which is to furnish the lungs with plenty of pure air.

The world is full of health seekers who are being sent where they will have "a change of air." Wherever they go they will find the same kind of air which can be inhaled right near their homes any day if they will taken the trouble to go out after it.—Boston Globe.

THE HEAVENS IN FEBRUARY; COMETS COMING AND GOING

The Advantages of Astronomical Photography in a Field Which It Has Only Recently Entered Will Be Demonstrated.

The past month has given us several interesting examples of the advantages of astronomical photography in a field which it had only recently entered—namely, the following of faint comets.

The camera is at a great disadvantage, so far as the discovery of comets goes; for it can photograph but a very small portion of the sky at once, and it is only by chance that this may happen to include the comet. The visual observer, on the other hand, may in an hour or two "sweep" over a very large region, and he is therefore far more likely to pick it up. But when once a comet has been observed, and its orbit found, we can predict its position at any time, and the great power of photography in revealing faint objects is at our disposal, and this is true even if the comet is moving rapidly, for we can calculate how fast it seems to go and point our instruments accordingly, following the moving object even though we cannot see it.

We can also calculate where the comet was before its discovery, and thus in some cases it has been detected on photographs, made before the comet's existence was known, which happened to include it. The most striking example of the kind is Kopff's comet discovered in March, 1906, on a photograph taken in Heidelberg which was subsequently detected on plates taken in 1904 and 1905, and also photographed again last autumn, so that the observations cover an interval of more than three years, during more than half of which the comet's existence was unknown.

In the present month similar photographic observations have been made of Comet 1907 I., which is now retreating from the sun and at a great distance, and also of Encke's comet. The latter, which has the shortest period of any known comet—about three and one-half years—has returned to perihelion more than thirty times since its discovery, and its orbit is very accurately known, so that we know just where to look for it at any time. Aided by such calculations, Professor Wolf, of Heidelberg, has photographed it early in January, while still more than 200,000,000 miles from the earth and nearly as far from the sun. It will rapidly grow brighter as it approaches us, but even at its best in May it will not be a conspicuous object.

Daniel's comet, which was so bright last August, is now visible in the morning sky, and easy to see in a small telescope, and should be observed for some months to come and perhaps photographed a year hence. There is also reason to hope that Halley's comet, which is due at perihelion in May, 1910, may be photographed this year, when it is between the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn.

The Heavens.

Looking upward we find the bright star Capella in Auriga almost overhead. Southeast of it is Taurus with Aldebaran and the Pleiades, and due south is Orion. Southeast of the latter lies Canis Major with the resplendent Sirius, at the west of which are the small groups of Lepus, the Hare, and Columba, the Dove. Eridanus and Cetus occupy the southwestern sky; Aries and Pisces are almost due west, and north of them are Pegasus, just setting, Andromeda above the latter, and Perseus high up near the zenith. Cassiopei and Cepheus are on the left of the pole, and Ursa Minor and Draco below it, while Ursa Major is well up to the eastward.

The vacant region between the Pole Star and Auriga is occupied by the modern constellation Camelopardus, the Giraffe. Gemini, Cancer, and Leo lie in a line sloping down to the right along the eastern sky. The first and last are fine constellations. Cancer contains nothing noteworthy except the star-cluster Praesepe, but at present Jupiter is within its borders and brightens it up very much. The head and neck of Hydra, the great sea-serpent, are visible in the southeast, and almost due south is part of the great southern constellation Argo. Its brightest star, Canopus, which is second only to Sirius, may now be seen due south and very low down from points in the United States which lie south of Virginia.

The Planets.

Mercury is evening star until the 25th of February, when he passes through inferior conjunction, i. e., between us and the sun, and becomes a morning star. He is best visible about the 12th of the month, when he is at his greatest elongation, eighteen degrees east of the sun. At the time he is easily visible in the evening twilight, just as it grows dark, as it sets about 7 p. m. There is no bright star anywhere near him, so he will be readily identified, especially as he is unusually bright.

Venus is evening star, and is now very conspicuous, setting about 8:30 p. m. in the middle of the month. The most inexperienced onlooker can tell her instantly, since she is twenty times as bright as anything else in the western sky. On the afternoon of the 10th she passes close to Saturn, their least distance being apparently about one and one-third degrees. Mars is likewise evening star, setting about 10 p. m. on the 15th. He is rapidly moving eastward, and passes from Pisces into Aries during the month. He is about 160,000,000 miles distant from us, and his brightness is in marked contrast to what it was last summer.

Jupiter is in Cancer, just past opposition, and is visible all night long. His satellites can be seen with the smallest telescope, and even with a field glass. The fourth satellite, which is the farthest from the planet—of those visible except in exceedingly large instruments—is west of it upon the 9th and 26th, and east on the 1st and 17th, and so on at regular intervals, its period being 16¾ days. The third satellite, which is the brightest of all, may be found east of the planet on the 3d, 10th, 17th, etc., and west of it on the 7th, 14th, etc., its period being a trifle over seven days. The other two satellites move so rapidly that it is hardly worth while to give a similar list for them.

Saturn is evening star in Pisces. His connection with Venus has already been described.

Uranus is in Sagittarius and rises about 4 a. m. toward the end of the month. Neptune is in Gemini, well placed for observation, but almost impossible to find without a good star-chart or an equatorial telescope with graduated circles.

The Moon.

New moon came at 3 a. m. on the 2d, first quarter at 11 p. m. on the 8th, full moon at 4 a. m. on the 16th, and last quarter at 10 p. m. on the 24th. The moon is nearest us on the 1st and farthest away on the 14th. She is in conjunction with Mercury on the 3d, Venus and Saturn on the 4th, Mars on the 6th, Neptune on the 13th, Jupiter on the 15th, and Uranus on the 27th. The conjunction with Jupiter is rather close.—By Henry Norriss Russell of Princeton university observatory in the Scientific American.

Mr. Askitt—Do you think marriage is a failure?

Mrs. De Vorsay—No; only a temporary embarrassment.—Illustrated Bits.

A government inspector, entering a rural postoffice, expressed surprise upon seeing a woman at the delivery window. "I was under the impression," said he, "that a man was in charge of this office." "And so he was," replied the woman sharply, "but I married him."—Atlanta Constitution

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturdays.

March 7.
April 4.
May 2.
June 6.

Patterson Examinations.

April 18.
May 9.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a. m. and no applications will be received after 1 p. m. All examinations will be written and papers by private examination will be graded. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish stamped envelope addressed to him or her to which a certificate or a copy of grades will be forwarded. Applications will be received when the grades in any branch are below 60. An average of 75 with a minimum of 60 in each branch will secure a first grade certificate, an average of 75 with a minimum of 60 in each branch of the two years' work will secure a second grade certificate, and an average of 75 with a minimum of 60 in each branch of the three years' work will secure a third grade certificate.

Subjects in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

S. W. Alexander,
W. P. Mooney,
R. B. Bell, Clerk.

IF YOU TRY

FATHER WILLIAM'S INDIAN HERB TEA, or HERB TABLETS, and do not find them the best medicine you ever used for CONSTIPATION, TORPID LIVER, SICK KIDNEYS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, MALARIA, DIZZINESS and BAD BREATH, we will refund the money.

They work day and night and you get up in the morning feeling like a new person.

Try them; 25 cents. Tea or Tablets. Tschanen Bros.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of Madison Thompson, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Madison Thompson, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1908.

HAYES THOMPSON,
Marion, Ohio.

50-a-wk-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Marion National Bank, vs. Earl R. Wilson and Estella Wilson. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11754.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio to-wit:

Being known as Lots number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595) and number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596) in north State addition to the city of Marion, Ohio. It is ordered by the court the foregoing lots be appraised as three tracts and in the subdivision as follows to-wit:

Tract No. 1. One hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet (137 1-2) off of the east end of lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596).

Tract No. 2. One hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet (137 1-2) off of the east end of Lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595).

Tract No. 3. Seventy-five feet (75) off of the west ends of Lots number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595) and Lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596).

Appraised at Tract number one (1), appraised at eight hundred and twenty dollars ($820.00); Tract number two (2) seven hundred dollars ($700.00); Tract number three (3) eight hundred dollars ($800.00). Terms of sale cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Scofield, Durfee & Scofield,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 38-f-wk-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Armore Cramner, vs. Harry Cramner, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 11868.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house in Marion county, Ohio, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day the following described real estate situate in the township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract 1. An undivided one-half interest in the following: Situate in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio and bounded and described as follows, commencing at the northwest corner of Section eight (8) Township five (5) and Range fourteen (14) south and running south one hundred and thirty (130) rods, to the corner of William Woods' land; thence east eighty (80) rods; thence north one hundred and thirty (130) rods, to the corner of said land; thence west eighty (80) rods; to the place of beginning and containing sixty-five (65) acres.

Tract 2. Also situate in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Being the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section eight (8) Township five (5) south Range fourteen (14) east and containing twenty (20) acres. The last two described tracts of land being subject to the dower of Lucinda Cramer Brown, as set off and assigned to her at a former term of this court, to-wit: Being a part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section eight (8), Big Island Township, Marion county, Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the center of the public road, running north and south on the line between the east and west half of said Section eight (8), said stake being south four and 22-100 chains of a stone in the center of said road, at the northeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Section eight (8), said stone being at the southeast corner of lands of Samuel C. Dodds; thence south along the center of said road twenty-five and 22-100 chains to a stake; thence west ten and 31-100 chains to a stake; thence north twenty-five and 22-100 chains to a stake; thence east ten and 31-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five (25) acres. Each tract to be offered separately and as a whole.

Tract 1. Appraised at $1350.00 dollars.
Tract 2. Appraised at $600.00 dollars.
Terms of sale: Cash on day of sale.
Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. Johnston, Deputy.
DeGolley and DeGolley,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 35-wk-f-5

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Geo. G. Mather, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Cox, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Jennie Roselba Mathers, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an order of public sale issued out of the probate court of Marion county, Ohio, of this date, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1908, at two o'clock p. m., at the west door of the court house in the county of Marion, Ohio, the following described real estate: Situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio, and being known as lot number twenty-nine hundred and eighty-seven (2987) in Eden Park addition to the city of Marion, Ohio.

Appraised at Fourteen Hundred ($1400.00) Dollars.

Terms of sale—One-third of purchase price cash in hand, balance, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from date of sale Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises and to bear interest.

German publication dispensed with.

GEORE G. MATHER,
Executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Cox, deceased.
Jacoby & Donithen, his attorneys.
Marion, O., February 7, 1908.
60-f-wk-4

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division.

In the matter of Israel M. Hayter, bankrupt. Notice of first creditor's meeting.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt: Take notice that the first meeting of creditors of said Israel M. Hayter, who was on the 5th day of February, 1908, adjudicated bankrupt, will be held at the office of the Clerk of the Courts in Marion, Marion county, Ohio, on the 20th day of February, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROBERT CAREY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Feb 7, 1908.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of John J. Rapp, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator de bonis non of the estate of John J. Rapp, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 5th day of February, A. D., 1908.

O. S. RAPP,
Marion, Ohio.

61-s-wk-3

The Best Spread For Bread

—muffins, biscuit, buckwheat cakes or waffles.

Karo
CORN SYRUP

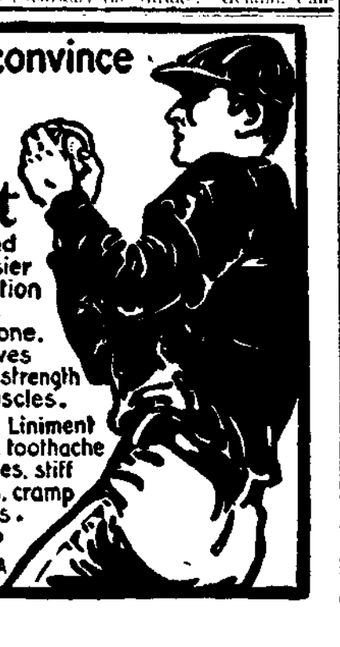
The delicious extract of whole corn of unequaled quality and flavor.

Fine and Dandy for Griddle Cakes to Candy

In air-tight tins, 10c, 25c, 50c.

CORN PRODUCTS MFG. CO.

One trial will convince you that Sloan's Liniment



will relieve soreness and stiffness quicker and easier than any other preparation sold for that purpose.

It penetrates to the bone, quickens the blood, drives away fatigue and gives strength and elasticity to the muscles.

Thousands use Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache sprains, contracted muscles, stiff joints, cuts, bruises, burns, cramp or colic and insect stings.

PRICE 25¢, 50¢, & $1.00

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

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PRESIDENT IN ANANIAS CLUB

That's What Senator Foraker Does in Senate.

REPLIES TO THE FOULKE LETTER

Takes Floor To Deny Truth of Statements.

Reads Letters To Show That President Roosevelt Has Been Using Patronage in the Interest of the Taft Candidacy—The Senator Is Given the Closest Attention by His Fellow Senators.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Foraker of Ohio took the floor in the senate this afternoon on a "question of personal privilege" to answer the statements made in the letter of President Roosevelt to William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, with reference to federal appointments in Ohio.

The Ohio senator took direct issue with the president's denial that patronage was not being used by the administration in an improper manner.

The senator disclaimed any intent of "bandying words" with the president and while recognizing the lack of interest by the general public as to who held public office, he was prompted by the attitude of the president, as expressed in his letter to Foulke, to produce the case of an officeholder in Ohio, who had been coerced.

Cites Bryson Case.

Foraker cited the case of Charles Bryson, editor of the Athens, Ohio, Gazette, who had been given a postoffice appointment during the recess of congress "without solicitation," but whose nomination later was held up because of an interview he had given out in Washington expressing disapproval of the attempt to shelve Foraker in Ohio.

Foraker read correspondence between Bryson and Representative Douglass, the latter informing Bryson that his interview had changed the president's mind, and that Secretary Loeb had informed him that Bryson could not have the office.

Another letter from Douglass informed the Athens man that the representative had seen the president and had been bluntly told that Bryson could not have the office.

The Explanation Goes.

Bryson, in reply, explained that he had not been opposed to the president's policies, but he had felt that the president's enforcement of them had made Roosevelt the only available candidate, that he hadn't opposed Taft, but felt there were stronger men, and had urged harmony in Ohio.

In explaining that Bryson had later been given the postoffice, had been confirmed, the Ohio senator, with flushed face, exclaimed as he concluded reading the Ohio editor's letter:

"There is no beating about the bush in that; no evasion. It is a conclusive statement in writing that influences—aye, menaces, if you please, have been used by the administration in its political efforts."

Foraker said he didn't care to add to the letter. "It is not necessary," he exclaimed, "for it speaks for itself."

The senator charged that there were hundreds of letters in existence in Ohio and elsewhere "which could establish to any unbiassed mind that this case doesn't stand alone," and that they would clearly show that not the president "may be," but those acting for him were using federal patronage in aid of Taft.

Foraker denounced the case as one in direct hostility to the senators from Ohio, who were merely striving to do their constitutional duty.

The senator declared that he either misapprehended what the president meant in his public disclaimer, or he misapprehended the force, intent and purpose of his action.

Foraker spoke to a crowded chamber, and his every word was listened to attentively, but there was an interruption just when he was driving his charge of coercion home.

The vice president broke in to receive a message from the president containing some more Ohio nominations. The high tension relaxed. Even Foraker joined in the laughter, as he temporarily resumed his seat.

Political Economy.

Pa—Well?

Tommy—Does an inheritance tax furnish a man for being dead or his heir for being alive?—Harper's Weekly.

If a man isn't capable of governing himself it's up to him to get married.

Queer Things Seen in Canada.

Among the odd things and customs seen by a returned traveler during a recent trip to Montreal and Quebec were two wheeled milk wagons, with guards over the wheels like an automobile's, the milk cans sitting in the wagon without a cover; oilcloth covers on house steps that ran into the street; trolley conductors poking their money boxes for fare in passengers' faces as they entered the cars; many trolley cars having entrances or exits in the middle, there being no front or back entrance; everybody talking French and smoking cigarettes; one horse landaus that would hold four persons; little houses and big churches; small sized thin women and men; ladders on the roofs of slanting roofed houses for use of firemen and chimney sweepers; farms in the suburbs 30 feet wide to a mile in length; policemen unable to talk any language except French; only a single colored man in both cities; horses used in carriages and calèches big enough for draying use; churches well filled on Sunday mornings and ball games on Sunday afternoons.—Philadelphia Record.

Cured.

"He used to be crazy on the subject of second hand bargains. I wonder what cured him?"

"He married a grass widow."—Philadelphia Press.

Finger Nail Pen.

Miss Lizzie Martin, an eighteen-year-old Red Lion girl, has devised a finger nail pen, with which she does all her letter writing, says a York (Pa.) dispatch. The sight of an old quill pen gave Miss Martin the idea of allowing the nail of the index finger of her right hand to grow to a proper length. The nail was then trimmed to the shape of a pen and split. The girl declares that, aside from its novelty, the new pen is a decided improvement over the ordinary sort.

Few people are as smart as they think other people think they are.

LEAKE ATTACKS COLONEL BRYAN

Throws Bomb into Democracy of the House.

CHIDES IT FOR ITS PRACTICES

Three-Minute Effort Stirs Up the Animals.

Doesn't Fancy Way Business Is Being Conducted in House—Tells What Country Needs in the Way of a President—Bryan Is Crucifying Principles of Democracy on Cross of Socialism.

Washington, Feb. 10.—A bomb was thrown into the Democracy of the house today when Representative Leake, Democrat, New Jersey, made a sensational three-minute speech in which he attacked William J. Bryan and declared that his Democratic fellow statesmen were proving false to their duty in trying to nominate Bryan in the house instead of leaving the choice to the delegates of the Denver convention.

Leake is a new member. He gained the floor to make some observations about the way business was being conducted in the house.

"Judging from Bryan's familiarity with the decalogue," said Leake, "he is better fitted for the pulpit than for the presidency." Leake was barely able to finish his sentence. Hisses and jeers rose from the stunned Democracy, while the Republicans were shocked beyond the point of comprehending the significance of the attack.

"Bryan has taken the big stick from the president," continued Leake, "and to use his own simile, he is now crucifying the principles of Democracy, American individuality and American ambition on the cross of socialism."

"The president himself has forsaken the big stick for the big slipper. We do not need preaching or spanking," remarked Leake.

"What the country wanted," was a doctor who would appreciate that America has the greatest and best railroad system in the world." He hoped such a man would be nominated at Denver or Chicago.

TOO FREQUENT ARE CHANGES

That's the Trouble in Postoffice Department.

SO SAY MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Long Terms for Those in Actual Direction.

Men Who Are in Actual Charge Should Hold for Long Terms. About the Time They Are Qualified for Their Positions Under the Present Plans They Are Down and Out of Service.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In a preliminary report submitted to congress today, setting forth the need of a thorough revision of the business methods of the postoffice department and the postal service, the joint postal commission, consisting of Senators Penrose, Carter and Clay and Representatives Overstreet, Gardner and Moon, recommends among other things that the postmaster general, as a member of the cabinet, be chargeable only with general supervision control and the determination of questions of policy, and that the actual direction of the business of the entire service be committed to an officer and assistants appointed by the president for long terms.

"It appears too obvious to require argument," the report says, "that the most efficient service can never be expected, so long as the direction of the business is, as at present, entrusted to a postmaster general and certain assistants selected without special reference to experience and qualifications and subject to frequent change.

Are Soon Replaced.

Before the postmaster general and his assistants can become reasonably familiar with the operations of the service, they are replaced by others, who, in turn, are called upon to resign before they can, in the nature of things, become qualified by knowledge and experience to perform their allotted tasks. Under such a system, a large railroad, commercial, or industrial business, would inevitably go into bankruptcy and the postoffice department has averted that fate only because the United States treasury has been available to meet deficiencies."

The commission presents a report of experts who have for a year been investigating the operations of the service, and it endorses the recommendations of the experts not only in the above particular, but in the following:

That the business of the department be decentralized so as to avoid congestion at the national capital and reduce cost; that the bookkeeping auditing and accounting be simplified, unified and centralized to prevent needless duplication, and that the practice of requiring needless detailed reports from some 30,000 small postoffices be discontinued.

The Power of Woman.

"What a change a woman can make in a man's life!"

"Ah, yes! And what an awful lot of change she requires while doing it!"—New York Telegraph.

Use of Rings to Win at Bridge.

Few women of fashion, at least few of the bridge players, get along now without bridge rings, says the New York Press. At first glance one would not group such objects among the necessaries of life, like automobile veils, but a sharp eyed woman hints that the rings really are aids in winning. She says a clever player will use such a jewel to dazzle her opponents. An artistic ring certainly has been known to distract attention from the cards. There is a story that a certain inveterate bridge player makes a point of changing her rings for every new evening at cards so that the other players will be bound to feel fresh interest in her adornments and play just so much the less skillfully.

Don't get the habit of going around with your bristles up.

FAT MEN'S CLUB.

Chicago Organizing With Mayor Busse as One of the Elect.

Forty fat men called on Mayor Busse of Chicago the other day and discussed organizing a fat men's club with the mayor as president. Mr. Busse said he would join, but refused the leadership. It is to be a dining and political club.

"I miss my guess if Mr. Busse does not make the best mayor Chicago has ever had," said ex-Senator Thomas J. Dawson, who is a strong Democrat and tips the scales at the goodly weight of 262 pounds.

"Take a fat man, and he feels so good and joyful with himself and all the world that he just can't keep from doing the right thing at all times."

Former United States Senator William E. Mason fairly shook with joy when he spoke of Mr. Busse and fat men in general. Mr. Mason weighs more than 240 pounds. He refused to give his exact weight.

"Mr. Busse's election is a complete vindication of fat men," said he. "I am in favor of a law which will prevent any man who does not weigh more than 200 pounds from holding any public office. In the coming administration we fat men will get justice. Heretofore we have been laughed at and derided. Now the next man who laughs will be sat on by the mayor, and I guess that will hold him awhile."

The Bishop's Move.

Bishop Thornton of England used to labor in Australia. He tells this on himself:

One dark, stormy night he struck a lonely township and made his way to the only building that was illuminated, the office of the local newspaper. The bishop knocked at the door, and in response a head was protruded from an upper window. In reply to the challenge "Who's there?" he answered: "I am the bishop of Ballarat. Would you kindly direct me to the nearest hotel?" At this wholly unexpected midnight announcement the head was abruptly withdrawn. Then there was a burst of ribald laughter from the composing room. Presently the head reappeared at the window, and the "father of the chapel," as the typesetters call their chief, gave the prelate this parting bit of advice: "Look here, old man, you've had quite enough hotel for one night. Go home and go to bed or you'll be run in as sure as eggs."

Newspaper Printed In Gold.

The viceroy and lieutenant governor of Burma have been presented, according to the Westminster Gazette, with copies of a recent issue of the Rangoon Times printed entirely in gold and containing a full report of the viceroy's reception at Rangoon.

PLANNING FOR PARCELS POST

Senator Burnham Is Active in That Direction.

INTRODUCES BILL IN SENATE TODAY

Idea Applicable to All Living on Rural Routes.

If Passed, It Will Give the Country Merchant a Vast Advantage Over the Mail Order Houses by Permitting Him To Forward to His Customers Eleven-Pound Packages for Twenty-Five Cents.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Provision for the establishment of the parcels post on the rural mail routes of the United States is made in a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Burnham, Republican, New Hampshire, modeled along the lines recommended by Postmaster General Meyer in his annual report. The bill makes the parcels post idea applicable to every person residing along the line of a rural route. A merchant situated in a town at which a rural route begins may forward merchandise to a customer served by rural carriers at the rate of five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound. Packages are limited to eleven pounds in weight and three feet six inches in length, —or six feet in length and girth combined.

Perishable Food Articles.

Perishable food articles are accepted under the bill as parcels post packages. Postage is to be paid by regular stamps, and the words "rural parcels post" written across the package.

The measure is designed to benefit only those served by the rural routes; persons without cannot make use of the lower postage rate.

If passed, it will give the country merchant a vast advantage over the mail order house by permitting him to forward his customers eleven-pound packages for twenty-five cents, whereas it would cost the merchant outside $1.71 to transport eleven pounds in three packages by mail.

IS CHALLENGED BY ROOSEVELT

Denies That He Has Been Using Patronage

IN INTERESTS OF SECRETARY TAFT

Writes in Reply to a Letter from Hoosier.

President Characterizes the Current Reports as False and Malicious, Makes an Analysis of Recent Appointments Including Those in This State—The Essence of the Letter of the President.

Washington, Feb. 10.—"The statement that I have used offices in an effort to nominate any presidential candidate is both false and malicious," is the opening sentence of President Roosevelt's refutation of the charges made in various publications to the effect that the power of federal patronage has been exerted in behalf of the president's candidate, Secretary of War Taft.

The president's statement is in the form of a reply to a letter to William Foulke of Richmond, Ind., long a distinguished civil service reformer and personal friend of the president.

Mr. Foulke in the letter which drew forth the president's denial quotes newspaper articles accusing the president of using federal patronage to secure the nomination of Secretary Taft, particular stress being laid on the appointments of postmasters in Ohio. The president in part says:

The statement that I have used the offices in the effort to nominate any presidential candidate is both false and malicious. Remember that those now making this accusation were busily engaged two months ago in asserting that I was using the offices to secure my own renomination. It is the kind of accusation which for the next few months will be rife.

Since the present congress assembled, two months ago, I have sent to the senate the names of all the officials I have appointed for the entire period since congress adjourned on the 4th of March last. Excluding army and navy officers, scientific experts, health officers and those of the revenue cutter service, I have made during this period about 1,3[illegible] appointments subject to confirmation by the senate, 1,164 being postmasters. Of these appointments in the diplomatic and consular services and in the Indian service have been made without regard to politics; in the diplomatic and consular services more Democrats than Republicans have been appointed, as we are trying to use up the quotas of the southern states.

In nominating judges I have treated politics as a wholly secondary consideration, and instead of relying solely upon the recommendation of either senators or congressmen, have always conducted independent inquiries myself, personally, through members of the bench or bar whom I happen to know, or through Attorney General Bonaparte, Secretary Taft, who was himself a judge, or Secretary Root. In a number of other offices, chiefly assistant secretaries or heads of bureaus here at Washington, also governors of territories or men holding peculiar positions, I have either felt that the position was of such a character that the initiative in the choice could only with propriety come from me or from one of the cabinet officers, or else I have happened personally to know the man of such peculiar qualifications that I desired to appoint him on my own initiative.

There remain the great bulk of offices, including almost all of the postoffices, and the collectorship of customs, the appraisorships of customs, the appraisorships, the land offices and the like, numbering some 1,250 or thereabouts. It is of course out of the question for me to examine or have knowledge of such a multitude of appointments, and therefor as regards them I normally accept the suggestions of senators and congressmen, always reserving to myself the right to insist upon the man's coming up to the required standard of character and capacity and also reserving the right to nominate whomsoever I chose if for any reason I am satisfied that I am not receiving from senators or congressmen good advice. Where the man has done well in office I prefer to reappoint him, and do so when I can get the consent of the senators from his locality; but if they refuse, reappointment can not be made.

At present various efforts are being made to get up bolting delegations from the southern states, and the meetings at which these so-called delegates are chosen are usually announced as "non-officeholders'" conventions. As a rule this means merely, so far as it means anything, that they are held under the lead of persons who wish to be put in office, but whose character and capacity are such that they have not been regarded as fit to be appointed under this administration. In these cases, be it remembered that the failure to secure office is not the result of the political action of the men in question; on the contrary, their political action is due to their failure to secure office.

Offices in Ohio.

There remain the allegations as to the appointment of "Taft workers" to postoffices in Ohio. In Ohio I have made 58 postoffice appointments; 27 of these were re-appointments; 31 were new appointments, the last including the cases where the incumbent had died, had been relieved for cause or had resigned. Generally the appointments were made exactly as in other states, upon the recommendation of the congressman from the district. In various cases, however, as at Maumee, Strasburg, Bluffton, Greenville and Leipsic, the nominations were made upon recommendations of both Senators Foraker and Dick, or of one or the other. In four cases the nominations were rejected by the senate. In two of these, Dennison and Uhrichsville, the nominations of the new men were made upon the recommendation of the then congressman, Mr. Smyser; in each case the previous incumbent had not been giving very satisfactory service. The course followed was precisely similar to that followed in the case of the various other postoffices in Ohio in the districts represented by Congressmen Keifer, Kennedy, Cole and others, and precisely similar to the course followed as regards the recommendations of this same Congressman Smyser in other offices. At Spencerville investigation by the inspector showed that it was inadvisable to reappoint the incumbent, and that Mr. Wetherill, who has been originally recommended for the place by Senator Dick, should be appointed. Senator Dick afterwards withdrew his recommendation, but the inspector stated that Mr. Wetherill, who had been appointed at that time and that to withhold his commision would be a great injury to him and would defeat the ends of justice. The nomination was accordingly sent in. At Wapakoneta the incumbent did his work well, but the postoffice inspector reported that the feeling was almost unanimous among his fellow townsmen that there should be a change and a Mr. Moser was appointed, it appearing that the postmaster was not popular with the people.

In Ohio the collector of internal revenue whom I appointed in the First district was recommended by the congressman of the district. In the Tenth district I followed the recommendation of the two senators. In other words, I followed the same course in Ohio as in other states as regards all these nominations, the only difference being that Ohio is the very state where the bulk of the federal employes have been inclined to be against the presidential candidate from that state. In New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, so far as I know, an enormous majority of appointees are in each case for the presidential candidate from the state. This has not been true in Ohio, and my interference in patronage matters in Ohio has been limited to my insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies and friends of the administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the president.

In my letter to the civil service commission of June 12, 1902, which now holds good and will be enforced, officers are warned not to use their places to coerce their subordinates, nor to neglect their public duties for political work, nor to cause any public scandal by their political activity.

More Trouble For Dad.

Daughter—I want all the money you can spare this summer, father.

Father—Dear me, my daughter, are you going in for bridge?

Daughter—No, father; I'm going to get married.—Pick-Me-Up.

Sympathetic.

Mrs. Brindle—Now, Mary, I want you to be careful. This is some very old table linen—been in the family for over 200 years, and—

Mary—Ah, sure, ma'am, you needn't worry. I won't tell a soul, and it looks as good as new anyway.—Illustrated Bits.

Saving Time In the Barber's Chair.

The busy man will not have to waste much time getting spruced up in the barber chair these days, says a New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. One of the innovations of a tonsorial parlor in New York is the individual telephone, which is attached to each chair. The man who is pressed for time can lie in the chair and dictate a letter to his stenographer while the atelier artist is mowing off the alfalfa, the bootblack is performing on his shoes and the manicurist is taking some real estate off his hands. Some one ought to come along now with a tabloid breakfast food to complete the tonsorial outfit.

GENERAL

Farm Harness.

W. H. Siples, who was in business for years at Richwood, has purchased the Kinsler & Felty shop on north Main street, and has stocked it with the best of everything in harness and supplies.

'Twill pay you to be our customer.

W. H. SIPLES.

MISSOURIAN IS MADE CHAIRMAN

Lloyd Heads Democratic Congressional Committee.

HE DEFEATS RYAN FOR THE PLACE

Mr. Lloyd Will Appoint the Vice Chairman.

The New Yorker Is Minority Leader Williams' Candidate for the Chairmanship, but He Loses the Contest by a Vote of Twenty-Three to Fourteen—Florida Representative Elected Secretary of Committee.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In the face of strong opposition by John Sharp Williams (Miss.), leader of the minority in the house of representatives, James T. Lloyd, representative from the First district of Missouri, was elected chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, defeating his rival, and Mr. Williams' candidate, Representative William H. Ryan of the Thirty-fifth district of New York by a vote of 23 to 14. Only one ballot was cast, and after its announcement the election of Mr. Lloyd was made unanimous. Representative Frank Clarke of the Second district of Florida was unanimously elected secretary of the committee. The appointment of a vice chairman and an assistant secretary was left respectively to Chairman Lloyd and Secretary Clark. A treasurer will be elected later.

John Sharp Williams' opposition to the election of Mr. Lloyd, the success or failure of which was of as much interest to onlookers as the individual race itself, developed about five days ago, when the minority leader began an active and vigorous campaign for the defeat of the Missourian and the election of the representative from Buffalo. In the lack of an open statement by Mr. Williams of his reasons for opposing Mr. Lloyd, two stories gained gratuitous circulation. The first was that Mr. Lloyd's adherence to the former candidacy of his colleague, Mr. Dearmond, for the minority leadership, was involved in Mr. Williams' support of Mr. Ryan. The second, that Mr. Williams believed a northern man should be chosen as chairman of the campaign committee, on the score that congressionally the south was solidly Democratic, and therefore the vote field lay in the north and should be captained by a northern Democrat. The latter theory was, indeed, broached in the committee prior to the ballot, and it is declared that even some of Mr. Ryan's supporters discredited it by the statement that the north and east were friendly to Democratic congressional issues, and the real fight lay in the west, the northwest and the middle west; that Mr. Lloyd's knowledge of conditions in those sections was a genuine asset to the party.

Experiments at the Corry hatchery with the aim of producing a hybrid between the brown trout and the brook trout have met with success apparently, writes a Harrisburg (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. The brown trout is a fish which frequents waters several degrees warmer than that for which the brook trout is adapted, but it is a fish which does not have the gamy characteristics of the brook trout.

Fish Commissioner Meehan says that if the happy medium can be struck in a hybrid the state of Pennsylvania at large will be greatly benefited. It is hoped to breed a fish which will be only slightly larger than the brook trout, but will have the physical characteristics of the brown trout so far as thriving in warm waters is concerned.

It is believed that the hybrid will be able to reproduce its kind. Commissioner Meehan says that other hybrid fish do this, and he sees no reason why such a hybrid trout should not do so.

A Nature Fake.

It wasn't so very much like a bear,
Though the shaggy coat and small clawed paw
And headless pelt with rough brown hair
Stretched over part of the old barn door.

All brown and combed the wanted beneath—
In the den's dim light 'twould make one quake
To see the big head and the ravenous teeth—
It really looked real, but 'twas only a fake.

And he told me with boastful but bated breath
That his tireless legs and trusty gun
Tracked this monster bear to its lair and death,
But I just set the story down as one

Of the kind of Sapphira's husband's yarn
Of a tarpon landed with turn of his wrist—
It wasn't the cub that was stretched on the barn,
For 'twas bought with his gold of a taxidermist.
—Gun Club Member in New York Sun.

The Rev. Charles O. Isaac has resigned after serving eleven years as pastor of the Anacostia Methodist Episcopal church, Washington, D. C.

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THE PEOPLE'S BAND PASSES INTO HISTORY

Band Is Disbanded and Property Sold.

PROCEEDS DIVIDED AMONG MEMBERS

The Band Is for Many Years One of the Leading Musical Organizations of the State Under the Leadership of George W. Baker—A Reorganization Hoped For.

The People's band, which for many years has been the leading musical organization of the city, is now a thing of the past, having disbanded and the band property having been sold and the proceeds divided among the members.

The disbanding of the band will be regretted by the music lovers of the city. Many of the business men have taken an interest in the musical organization which has long represented the city and which at the time of disbandonment was considered one of the leading bands of the state.

For the past fourteen years up to the present year the band has been successfully managed by G. W. Baker, who did not care to accept the management at the recent election because of the lack of interest of some of the members and support received from the city. Mr. Baker stated Friday that it was a hard proposition to keep such an organization together without receiving support from the city. A number of the business men of the city together with the lovers of music are trying to pursuade Mr. Baker to reorganize the band and assume the management. But as yet he has not given his consent and will likely not do so unless he is given some support from the city or business men.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTY TREASURY

Receipts and Disbursements During January.

The monthly financial statement of County Auditor Charles L. Allen has been completed and filed with the board of county commissioners.

The statement shows a balance on hand on February 1 of $316,579.47, with overdrafts of $32,172.50. January 1, there was a balance of $151,086.54, with overdrafts of $12,133.31. The amount of money in the county depository drawing two per cent. interest, February 1, was $285,747.59, while on January 1 there was $139,603.53. On the first day of the present month $12,638.25 was in the county treasury, while January 1 there was $5,790.

During the month of January the receipts amounted to $219,831.64, while the disbursements reached a sum of $73,378.90.

JOHN SCHWADERER IS BADLY INJURED

He Falls on the Ice and Breaks Arm and Shoulder.

Agosta, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—John Schwaderer, a prominent farmer residing about five miles southeast of here, was the victim of a very serious accident, Thursday, which resulted in injuries to his right shoulder an dright arm which may make her and right arm which may make him a cripple permanently owing to his advanced age.

Mr. Schwaderer was carrying stovewood into the house and in an armload carried one stick which was too long. In trying to discard this stick he slipped and fell. As the result of the fall the cap of the shoulder joint was broken off and his right arm was broken.

Mr. Schwaderer is seventy-five years of age and his full recovery is extremely doubtful.

ISRAEL M. HAYFER FILES A PETITION

Liabilities Are $3,174 and Assets $2,205.

Israel M. Hayfer, who has been conducting a clothing store in the True building on west Center street, filed a petition in bankruptcy Tuesday afternoon in the United States district court at Toledo. The liabilities are placed at $3,174 and the assets at $2,205.

WILLIAM RHODEBECK KICKED BY A MULE

Left Leg Is Fractured Below the Knee.

William Rhodebeck had his left leg fractured below the knee, Saturday morning, as the result of being kicked by a mule at the barn of the Ohio & Western Lime company. He was kicked both above and below the knee, but only one fracture resulted. Dr. S. W. Mattox was called and reduced the fracture.

Accident at Prospect.

Jacob Hollenbach, of Prospect, had a narrow escape from death or terrible injuries Friday afternoon. Mr. Hollenbach with the assistance of his son and others was hauling logs and the men were rolling the heavy timbers onto a sled. A stake supporting the logs at one side snapped and the load fell to the ground, catching Hollenbach before he could escape. One knee was seriously strained and possibly injured more seriously.

JURY CONFUSED IN PREPARING VERDICT

Confusion Arises in Consolidated Suit.

THE BENDER DIVORCE SUIT IS DISMISSED

Mrs. Charles D. Bender Goes to New York City and Has No Time To Wait for Action on Her Petition for Divorce—She Leaves Money To Pay the Costs.

A jury in the common pleas court, Friday morning, February 7, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in a consolidated civil action entitled Ralph Sargent against the Lincoln Pharmacy company. Suits Nos. 10829 and 10841 were brought in the court of Justice Herman S. Bliach, February 2, 1901, by Sargent to obtain judgment for labor performed. In the first suit Sargent asked judgment for $250.16 with six per cent. interest from October 24, 1902. He was awarded a verdict for $150.46. This case was appealed by the Lincoln Pharmacy company to the common pleas court. In case No. 10841 Sargent sought judgment for $55.12 and a verdict was found in favor of the defendant. Sargent then appealed to the common pleas court, where both cases were consolidated into one action.

The trial was begun Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock and the testimony was not concluded until late Thursday afternoon. For nearly a day and a half the plaintiff was kept on the stand. He formerly was a clerk in the Lincoln pharmacy when it was located on west Center street, but is now employed in Toledo. Attorneys F. E. Guthery and L. E. Myers, representing the defendant, and Attorneys John D. DeGolley and H. Edmund Hill, representing the plaintiff, frequently wrangled and caused considerable amusement for the spectators.

After being out several hours the jury returned a verdict in facor of the plaintiff, as follows: Fifty-six dollars in the first suit, in which the plaintiff sought judgment for $250.46 and $125.16 in the second suit, in which the plaintiff sought only $55.12.

In considering the two cases the jurors got them confused. The error was discovered by County Clerk Klinefelter, Friday morning.

Mrs. Orphelia Bender, formerly Miss Henry, of Caledonia, who brought suit for divorce from her husband, Charles D. Bender, November 13, 1907, called on County Clerk W. W. Klinefelter, Thursday afternoon, and requested that her suit be dismissed. "I am going to New York City," she said, "and I haven't time to wait until my suit is to be heard." She left sufficient money to pay the costs, amounting to over six dollars, and later in the day when informed of the facts Judge B. G. Young dismissed the plaintiff's petition.

Mrs. Bender alleged in her action that she was married to her husband, who is known as "Greasy" December 3, 1903, and that because of his extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty she left him the following year. She asked to be restored to her maiden name.

Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, assigned the following cases, Friday, February 7.

February 17—Bissell against Owens.

February 18—Dugan against Harman.

February 19—Mayhew against Stoltz.

February 20—Lasch against Implement Manufacturing company.

February 21.—Sulphur Springs Sanitorium company against Assurance company of America.

February 24—James Bastable, trustee, against Marion Charles. In this suit the new trustee of the Marion Manufacturing company, Warren G. Harding, has been granted the rights of plaintiff.

February 25—Berninger against the C., D. & M.

February 26—Myrtle Holt against village of LaRue.

February 27—Berry against the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company.

February 28—Sauer against Moser.

On the petition of the Marion Savings Bank company, Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, February 7, appointed L. B. McNeal, receiver for the Ohio Novelty Sign & Electric company, an Ohio corporation, which has been doing business in Marion for the past year.

The bank company also took judgment on a cognovit note of $500 loaned the sign company, on which Fred W. Peters, F. S. Keller and L. B. McNeal went as sureties. The receiver's bond was fixed at $2,000. He is empowered to continue the business until it is closed out. Jacoby & Donithen represent the plaintiff in the action.

In the suit of J. L. Rush against Fred Cox, costs have been ordered secured to March 1. This is an appeal case. Costs have been ordered secured March 1, also, in the suit of R. F. Matteson against J. G. Mann and others.

The matter of the Mezgar company against William Luellen and others, the sale of property has been confirmed and the proceeds ordered distributed.

In the suit of Nancy Berry against Adam F. Berry and others, a decree of foreclosure has been made and order of sale granted.

In the matter of Henry Bowman against Isaac Merchant, receiver for the J. M. Neer Elevator company, a suit in replevin, Judge Young of the common pleas court dismissed the action at the costs of the plaintiff Friday morning, February 7.

Claiming that she had worked in a cornfield, a canning factory at Morral and at various other kinds of toil at which men are more commonly employed, Mrs. Eva Boice, who is suing Filbert Boice for divorce, filed an amended petition in the common pleas court, Saturday, through her attorney, H. Edmund Hill. She asks for temporary and permanent alimony.

Minnie Wick against Mary E. Sticked is the title of a suit filed in the common pleas court, Saturday, by Attorneys Jacoby & Donithen, to partition an estate of 104 acres in Waldo township.

Maude E. Little was awarded a decree of divorce, alimony and the custody of her children by Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court, Saturday afternoon. Noah B. Little, the husband, was ordered to pay $2,000 alimony, $100 by February 20 and $25 a month until $2,000 is paid. In her petition for divorce, Mrs. Little charged extreme cruelty, drunkenness and gross neglect of duty.

In the divorce suit of Emma E. Baker against John Baker, instituted January 6, 1908, an answer and cross-petition was filed by the defendant, through his attorneys, Mouser & Quigley, Monday morning, in the common pleas court. He asserts that, April 5, 1897, plaintiff applied for a divorce and was denied a decree. He declares that no grounds for a divorce have since arisen, and asks that her petition be dismissed.

That the creditors may be paid in full and the stockholders receive the full amount of their investment, the Ohio Novelty Sign & Electric company, a receiver for which was appointed on the application of the Marion Savings Bank company, filed its answer and cross-petition in the common pleas court, Monday, asking that the receiver continue to run the affairs of the company until all unfinished contracts are completed. The answer and cross-petition, filed by Attorneys Jacoby & Donithen, states that there are a large number of accounts and bills receivable which would be depreciated if not properly looked after and which could not be sold upon execution except by great sacrifice to all parties concerned.

Motions to set aside the verdict and for a new trial and to correct the verdict in case No. 10829 in the consolidated action of Ralph Sargent against the Lincoln Pharmacy company were filed in the common pleas court, Monday by Attorneys John D. DeGolley and H. Edmund Hill, representing the plaintiff.

After having been married more than a quarter of a century, John B. Ballantine brought suit for divorce from his wife, Mertie, Monday afternoon in the common pleas court. He is represented by Attorney Charles H. Conley.

The plaintiff charges his wife with drunkenness and declares he found her in a certain saloon January 8, 1908. He tried to get her to go home with him, but she cursed and abused him and refused to accompany him. The husband further charges his wife with adultery and asserts that he was "forced to throw some of her admirers from the house." They were married October 18, 1882. Two children were born to them, one of whom is dead. A restraining order preventing the defendant from disposing of any of the plaintiff's property was granted by the court.

Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark instituted the third of a series of suits to recover alleged illegal fees drawn from the county treasury when he sued ex-County Auditor Loren M. Hipsher for $1,589.22, in the common pleas court, Tuesday.

In twenty-four causes of action, covering fifty-five pages of typewritten matter, the former county auditor is charged with having taken various amounts illegally from the county treasury, although they were allowed by the county commissioners.

The prosecutor's action shows that in many instances the defendant drew considerably more than his yearly settlements showed. As clerk of the turnpike directors it is alleged that Hipsher drew $455, while the minutes showed the directors had held only nine meetings in three years. These minutes covered a record of sixteen pages. For this work the prosecutor is willing to allow the former official $50 and seeks to compel him to turn back into the treasury $400.

Of the various amounts overdrawn by Hipsher, the prosecutor shows that he turned back into the treasury, shortly after leaving office, $811.97, and in December, 1906, again paid back $254.50.

Most of former Auditor Hipsher's alleged illegal withdrawals is shown to be due to poor mathematics, as the statistics show, according to the prosecutor's action, Hipsher drew more than his monthly settlement forms would indicate.

The suit of Abel & Coonrod against Leffler & Bland, contractors, was dismissed by Judge B. G. Young, of common pleas court, Tuesday morning. This was a minor suit for damages on a contract.

The evidence in the trial of the suit of John Herr against the Chicago & Erie Railroad company for $350 damages for the killing of some horses will be submitted to a jury in the common pleas court Tuesday afternoon. This is a suit which was remanded back on error to the common pleas court by the circuit court after Herr had secured judgment for $519.61, December 14, 1905. The plaintiff as represented by Attorney John DeGolley and Attorneys Fred E. Guthery, L. B. McNeal, of this city and Attorney Gale of Chicago, represent the defendant.

YOUNG MAN WISHES HIS NAME CHANGED

Petition Filed by Clifford LeRoy Bornaman.

YOUNG MAN KNOWN AS CLIFFORD GORTON

An Unusual Will Is Admitted to Probate Monday Afternoon—The Will of Miss Mary Gannon Made Orally in Presence of Witnesses. Probate Court Notes.

A rather odd proceeding instituted in the probate court is that of eighteen-year-old Clifford Le Roy Bornaman, a son of Mrs. William J. Gorton, of No. 242 south High street, who asks that his name be changed to Clifford LeRoy Gorton.

Formerly it was necessary to have the state legislature change a person's name, but this can now be done in the probate court. The hearing for young Bornaman's case has been set for March 16. The applicant is a bookkeeper. He is known by the name of Gorton, his address appearing in that name in the city directories. He is a stepson of Councilman Gorton.

Melvin Jones has been appointed administrator of the estate of Le Roy Jones, who met death as a result of an accident while employed by the Hocking Valley Railway company.

George G. Mather, executor of the estate of Sarah Cox, has filed an additional bond in a proceeding to sell real estate in the sum of $2,000. The bond has been approved and a public sale ordered.

Myda Gongway, administrator of the estate of Johanna C. Gongway, has filed a petition to sell real estate.

The will of Mary Gannon, who died January 17 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert St. Germain at No. 720 north State street, was probated Monday afternoon. The will is unusual for the fact that it was one of those rare documents—rare, at least, in the Marion county probate court—known technically as a noncupative will. In other words, it is the will of the dying woman orally given in the presence of Rev. Father Joseph Denning and Mrs. Albert St. Germain.

Miss Gannon, who had been employed for many years as a servant had accumulated a small fortune, estimated at $1,500. She bequeathed $100 for masses and the remainder to her relatives, the St Germains, at whose home she died.

Albert St. Germain has been appointed executor.

Sarah E. King, widow of Alexander L. V. King, has elected to take under the provisions of the will of her husband. The hearing on application for the widow's allowance was held and she was granted $200 for a year's support.

In the matter of the application for the removal of the administrator of the estate of Solomon F. Rosencrans, Probate Judge Foster has dismissed the petition at the consent of all parties. A suit to partition this estate is now pending in the common pleas court.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Elizabeth Ochler and Samuel D. Seiter.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Miss Lena May Barr and Herman Stroud; Miss Maude M. Curren and LeRoy Owens, Miss Anna Dosch and William H. Duley.

Value of Iron In Old Horseshoes

Old horseshoes have found a market in China. One Hamburg steamer recently took to Tsingtau 300 tons of this scrap iron. The Chinese claim that there is no iron quite as good as old horseshoes for making cutlery and tools.

"John, do you love me?"

"Yes."

"Do you adore me?"

"I s'pose."

"Will you always love me?"

"Ye look here, woman, what have you gone and ordered sent home now?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MEETING OF MARION COUNTY MATINEE CLUB

Club Is Reorganized for Coming Year.

PLANS FOR SOME FINE RACE EVENTS

The Club Leases the Fairground for the Coming Year, with the Exception of Two Weeks at Fair Time—Several Bidders for the Grounds Are in Contest.

The Marion County Matinee club is to be reorganized at a meeting to be held this week and lovers of good racing will be given a program at the fairground the coming summer. If present plans do not miscarry, that will eclipse anything ever attempted in the way of matinee race events of former years.

At a meeting of the directors of the Marion County Agricultural society Saturday afternoon, the fairground was leased to the matinee club, of which William H. Foster is president, for $280. Other bidders were Roy Chapman, $265.10; W. T. Harrison, $206; J. L. McClinchon, 185, and John L. Wheeler, 225.

The lease is for one year, commencing March 1, except one week before the fair and during the fair. The lease takes in the race track and all the territory north of the barns, embracing about two-thirds of the fairgrounds.

The action of Secretary James A. Knapp at the Xenia meeting last week, in securing membership for Marion in the Mad River and Miami Valley Fair circuit, was approved. A member of the horse department was authorized to go to Springfield, Wednesday of this week, and make arrangements for a couple of stake races for the fair to be held here during the last week of September. Henry Raub, of LaRue, will probably go to Springfield.

PLEASANT RIDE INTO THE COUNTRY

Company Drives to the Home of B. E. Monnette.

A sleighing party, composed of a number of the members of the younger social set, drove to the home of B. E. Monnette nine miles north of the city Friday evening. After supper was served, ice skating was enjoyed and later the time was given to games and music. It was after midnight when the party started on the trip home. Mr. Robert Roy, of West Virginia, accompanied the company.

Those in the merry party were Misses Evangeline Jenkins, Jeanette Longbon, Lucretia Garbrson, Helen Houghton, Dorothy Bush, Ruth McKinniss, Motta Bush, Mary Curl, Hazel Monnette, Louise Burgess and Messrs. Harry Copeland, Wilfred Schaffner, Alonzo Walters, Norman Spaulding, Sterling Ross, Kenneth Sweney, Robert Dombaugh, Irvin Monnette and Dell Mitchell.

COMPANY DRIVES TO DAVIDS HOME

The Evening Is Given to Games and Music.

A jolly bob-sled party, composed of seven couples of young people from this city, enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davids, Friday evening at their country home, ten miles west of Marion. The party spent the evening with games and music, after which a luncheon was served.

Those present were, Misses Bessie Dundore, Zoe Luellen, Edith Smith, Grace Wingett, Lena Davids, Eva Davids, Cleo Savage, and Messrs. Martin Wilson, Arthur Vannatta, Fred E. Everett, J. C. Woods, Vern Barnes, Willis Spaulding and Rollin Wotring.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SECRET MARRIAGE

Miss Anthony and Mr. H. Irving Reiser Married.

The announcement of the secret marriage of Mr. H. Irving Reiser and Miss May Anthony, at Cleveland a week ago last Monday was made Saturday. Both young people formerly resided in Marion.

The bridegroom is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beatty, of east Church street, and is employed in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad offices in the Forest City. The bride up until her marriage was an operator in the main office of the Postal Telegraph company at Cleveland.

REV. J. A. SUTTON QUITS HIS PASTORATE

Will Move Back to His Old Home at La Rue.

Saturday afternoon, November 20, Rev. J. A. Sutton offered his resignation as pastor of the Free Baptist church at West Mansfield, to take effect April 1, 1908. Immediate action was not taken by the church, but on Tuesday, January 20, action was taken and his resignation as prodered was accepted. At this time it is the intention of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton to remove to their old home, La Rue, on or about April 1.

Bellefontaine Index-Republican.

A man has outlived his usefulness when he is no longer capable of giving advice.

MRS. IDA UNCAPHER RELEASED FROM JAIL

Passes 109 Days in the County Bastile.

COUNTY AUDITOR ORDERS HER RELEASE

A Law Overlooked by the Friends of the Woman and the County Officials Under Which the Auditor Is at Liberty To Order Release Under the Circumstances.

Upon an application stating herself to be an indigent person, presented to County Auditor Charles L. Allen, late Saturday afternoon, by Attorney George T. Geran, Mrs. Ida Uncapher was released from the county jail on an execution issued to the sheriff to discharge the prisoner.

Mrs. Uncapher's release came at the end of 109 days imprisonment. Her $10 fine and costs, the latter amounting to $72, still stands against her. The woman's unusual case has attracted a wide attention. Months ago, in the mayor's court, she was fined $10 for menacing in a threatening manner her neighbor, Andrew Maloney, of Herman street. Mrs. Uncapher, who is the wife of Thomas Uncapher, a fence dealer, is alleged to have shot at Maloney while the latter was in a stable investigating the cause of some horses kicking. Mrs. Uncapher refused to pay her fine and appealed her case to the common pleas court, which affirmed the lower court. Still she was not satisfied and from the common pleas to the circuit court her cause was taken up. Again the lower court was affirmed. Mrs. Uncapher refused to pay the fine and costs and Judge Young ordered her committed to jail. Bric-a-brac and numerous household articles were brought by her from her own home and placed in the woman's department of the jail. Sheriff Drown did not have to go after her.

"Here I am," she said one day, walking into the sheriff's office. "I am Mrs. Uncapher and am ready to be locked up."

Deputy Sheriff Johnston took the woman to jail, where, she supposed and the sheriff also thought, she began the "laying out" of her fine and costs at the rate of sixty cents a day.

A few days ago some of Mrs. Uncapher's relatives decided to pay what they thought was the remainder of her fine and costs. It was then discovered by the sheriff for the first time that, under the law, Mrs. Uncapher could not pay her fine and costs by remaining in jail, but that the fine and costs had to be paid.

When informed that the time spent by her in jail, where she has been visited by her husband twice a week, did not count for anything so far as paying the fine and costs were concerned, Mrs. Uncapher declared: "Well, before I pay it I'll stay in here and rot."

Days elapsed and no efforts were made to obtain freedom for the woman. Recently County Auditor Allen, who believes with the sheriff that Mrs. Uncapher has served the penalty for her alleged crime, remarked that if an application were presented to him he would order her release. The application is a sequel to this statement.

The law, under which the county auditor assumed the authority for releasing Mrs. Uncapher, seems to have been overlooked by the woman's friends as well as many of the officials. It is section 1928 of the revised statutes of Ohio and reads as follows:

"The auditor may discharge from imprisonment any person who is confined in the county jail for non-payment of any fine or amercement due the county, except fines for contempt of court or some officers of the law, when it is made clear to appear to him that such fine or amercement cannot be collected by such imprisonment."

BURGLAR TIRES AND QUITS HOUSE

Head of the Dann Family Remains in Bed.

The family of John F. Dann, of Silver street, was given a scare, Sunday night about 11 o'clock, by a would-be burglar who made persistent attempts to force an entrance to the rear door of the residence.

Miss Viola Smith, a stepdaughter of Mr. Dann, was the only member of the family who had not retired. The young gentleman who calls on Sunday nights had not been gone but a few minutes when the young lady heard noises at the door and immediately ran up stairs to spread the alarm. Mr. Dann was not looking for any midnight barties in his bare feet against a burglar who probably wore hob-nailed boots, and having confidence in the back door to successfully resist all comers, remained calmly in bed.

After persisting in his efforts for some time the burglar gave it up and left.

F. A. Stenglo, optician, 8. State St. 210-eawt

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AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

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Every business man or woman should have a checking account

We handle funds entrusted to us in a way to insure safety by loaning on real estate on a conservative basis.

We can assure you of satisfactory and courteous treatment.

The Marion National Bank.
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Suppose the Valentine this year was a piece of

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Don't you think she would be more delighted.
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If you are a stranger in this community, we ask you to investigate the financial standing of this bank. Almost anybody can tell you about it.

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The New Eagle.

[The legs of the eagle on the Saint Gaudens coins appear to be clad in feather garments.—News Notes.]

The tumult and the shouting dies.
The kaps and the kings depart;
The press turns expectant eyes
Where's the new fadiist makes a start;
The critics come to beat the band,
But would have thought—ah, keen regret—
Our bird of freedom e'er would stand
In garments so fantastic.

Just tell us how long has he
Worn those lemon and awesome gaze
Which stares at suns unflinchingly,
Which looks afar in years or days;
Which laughs at financial storm,
Which sees but the thought upsets—
The scheme to stand for dress reform
In garments so fantastic.

—Denver Republican.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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AGED COUPLE GIVEN QUARTERS AT PRISON

Woman Is Under the Influence of Liquor.

UNABLE TO LIVE AT KENTUCKY HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Daly Enroute to Home of Relatives in Kenton. Horse Dies and They Walk Much of the Distance—Some Notes of the Local Police Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Daly, an aged couple en route from Lee county, Kentucky, to Kenton, were given lodging at the city prison, Friday night. The appearance of the couple and the story told by them was quite touching to the officers, not considering the fact that the woman was somewhat under the influence of liquor. Her feet were tied in rags to keep them from freezing. The couple was unable to make a living in Kentucky and started from that place for the home of relatives in Kenton in a wagon. Their horse took sick and died and the aged people were obliged to carry their goods and walk much of the distance. They were well laden with grips and cooking utensils on their arrival here from Mansfield Friday evening.

Saturday they were furnished transportation to Kenton.

The old saying that "One half of the people do not know how the other half lives," has been called to the mind of the mayor many times during the past week, but never so forcibly as Saturday morning. A man called at the mayor's office, Saturday morning, and informed the executive that there was nothing to eat at his home and his wife and children were suffering of hunger. He stated that he had just secured a position as a laborer on the Erie this week, but could not give an order for his pay as the road will not accept orders and he would lose his position.

Having been a resident here but a few months he was refused credit and his condition was becoming very serious. He stated that his two small children could not attend school because they had no shoes or warm clothing.

The mayor heard the man's story and then made arrangements for him to secure a bushel of potatoes. Superintendent H. L. Frank was then called and will arrange to have the children provided with shoes that they may attend school. During the past week many cases have been reported to the Woman's Relief corps and this body has been doing much toward furnishing aid to the poor. Rev. S. C. Bates, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, has been devoting much of his time to looking up the conditions in the vicinity of his church and making reports to the mayor of those in need of assistance.

MRS. MINNIE BLOW RETURNS HOME

A Remarkable Experience in a Hospital.

FOUR OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN ONE

Operations Are Found Necessary on Four Organs and Are Performed at One Time—Mrs. Blow Returns to Her Friends in Excellent Physical Condition.

Mrs. Minnie Blow, who was taken to Grant's hospital in Columbus, three weeks ago, returned home Saturday in excellent condition, after undergoing one of the most remarkable operations ever performed.

Mrs. Blow was suffering of a complication of diseases which rendered it necessary to perform four major operations on four different organs. The four operations were all performed while the patient was under one anesthetic and included the fastening of a floating kidney and the removal of the appendix. The operations were performed by Dr. J. F. Baldwin of Columbus, assisted by Dr. H. J. Lower of this city.

UNITED IN MARRIAGE AT PASTOR'S HOME

Miss Curran and Mr. LeRoy Owens Married.

Miss Maude May Curran and Mr. LeRoy Owens were secretly married Saturday evening at the parsonage of the Evangelical Lutheran church, by Rev. E. F. W. Stellhorn. The couple was unattended and the marriage was a complete surprise to the most intimate friends of the contracting parties and even to the parents of the bride.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Curran, of Jefferson township. She is a young woman with a host of friends. Mr. Owens is the son of Mrs. Carrie Owens and is well known in the city. He is employed by the government as a civil engineer, his present field of labor being in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens left Monday for Oregon where they will take up their home.

MILLER GROCERY IS DAMAGED BY FIRE

A Loss of About $700 Is Covered by Insurance.

Fire of unkown origin came near destroying the grocery of J. J. Miller, of Patten street, about 2 o'clock Monday morning. Quick response of the Central fire department saved the building and much of the contents, but the damage done by the flames and the heat will reach $700. The loss is covered by insurance.

Edward Sexton, who resides next door to the grocery, was awakened by an explosion and looking out of a front window saw a man running toward the alarm box to send in the alarm. On looking out the side window of his bed room, Mr. Sexton saw the smoke and flames issuing from a window in the rear of the store. The fire started in the northeast corner of the room, a distance of twenty feet from the gas stove, which had been left burning low. The damage to the building amounted to about $60.

MRS. EVAN HUGHES DIES AT PROSPECT

Death Is the Result of an Illness of Cancer.

Prospect, Feb. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Evan Hughes, fifty-five years old, died of cancer, this afternoon at 1 o'clock. She is survived by a husband, two sons and one daughter, the latter being Mrs. John Davids, near here. Two brothers, Samuel and J. H. Treese, and one sister, Mrs. Sarah Wynn, also survive. William Bland, of Marion, is a brother-in-law of the deceased.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED BY THE ASSOCIATION

A Meeting Is Held Saturday Afternoon.

THE CORN GROWERS OF MARION COUNTY

E. N. Uncapher Is Elected as President—Vice Presidents Are Selected for Every Township in the County—Marion County Is in the Heart of the Corn Belt.

Members of the Marion County Corn Improvement association held a meeting in the office of the infirmary directors in the courthouse, Saturday afternoon, and completed their organizations. The constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted.

Following are the officers elected: E. N. Uncapher, president; C. W. Mapes, vice president; Frank H. Owen, secretary and treasurer; W. L. Gathery, W. W. Haley and M. M. Behner, executive committee.

A vice president for each township in the county was chosen as follows: J. E. Conley, Marion; William Martin, Claridon; Frank Hill Scott; J. H. McKinstry, Tully; O. P. Shoots, Grand Prairie; John Washburn, Salt Rock; H. M. Virden, Grand; H. K. Brown, Montgomery; Thomas Pangborn, Big Island; J. L. Canouse, Bowling Green; S. J. Schwadderer, Green Camp; R. P. Williams, Prospect; B. W. Green, Pleasant; W. H. Denzer, Waldo, and Jacob Loyer, Richland.

Each vice president is expected to have full charge of the association work in his locality. The promoters of the association hope eventually to have every farmer in Marion county a member.

"Marion county is in the heart of the corn belt," said one of the organizers in discussing the association's possibilities, "and by educating the farmers of the county in the raising of corn we expect to produce the finest quality of corn of any county in the state."

It was decided to meet every two months on the second Saturday. The next meeting will be held April 11.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Lona May Barr and Mr. Herman Stroud.

Miss Lona May Barr and Mr. Herman Stroud were united in marriage, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Barr, of Kenton avenue. Rev. Samuel C. Bates performed the ceremony. The young people will make their home on Lee street.

DIRECTORS HOLD A VERY SHORT MEETING

Officers Elected for the Year Begin Duties.

The recently elected directorate of the Fahrbach Steam Shovel company met Monday afternoon. As there were no changes from the former officials and board the meeting was short. The old board of directors tendered their resignations and were then sworn in as the new board, in compliance with the law relating to the matter.

Myers & Hall have shipped two very fine show horses to George Watson by express Sunday. The loading of the horses attracted a great deal of attention at the union station.

RELIGION AND HEALING.

By William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for February 16 Is, "Jesus Heals the Nobleman's Son." John 1:43-54.

There are evident signs that the protestant churches of America are being brought decidedly face to face with the question of "divine healing," "faith cure," "psychic healing," or whatever else we may call the remedy of certain classes of human ills by means not material. Some responsible persons are predicting that a return to christianity's primitive principle and practice of the art of healing is to be the next great step in the progress of christianity.

The idea is certainly an attractive one. It grips the popular mind. The cures effected at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church, Boston, by Dr. Elwood Worcester and his assistants, and those wrought in Chicago by Bishop Fallows, have aroused intense public interest. The healing side of christian science is avowedly the secret of that body's growth; while the large following of Dr. Dowie was undoubtedly based upon the cures effected by him. The broad principle of faith-healing is today regarded with respect even by men to whom the idea makes no personal appeal. Such are willing to grant, in Kipling's words, that

"There's a world outside the one you know."

The standard of the new testament church unquestionably comprehended the gift of healing. As today's lesson shows, this was the practice of Jesus. If, in this respect, the church of our own day should be able to get "back to Christ," what wonders would be effected in human society. The innumerable company of afflicted ones would throng to the church, even as in olden days they thronged to the church Founder. This article is not a plea for faith-healing, nor an exposition thereof; it purposes merely to raise some present-day aspects of the great truth which lies at the root of this Sunday-school lesson.

The Winged News.

Almost as swiftly as the newspapers have carried over the continent the story of Dr. Worcester's work, the tidings of the wonders wrought by this new rabbi, Jesus, ran from mouth to mouth, from village to village throughout Palestine. So news travels in the East today. British officers in India have told me how the news of projected military movements is in bazaars hundreds of miles distant before it is known to all the officers concerned. The marvellous tidings of Jesus, with common speculation and amplification, were being told in the remotest hamlets of Galilee before their subject had returned from His visit to Judea. Every discouraged patriot, every outcast sinner, every incurable sufferer, every seeker of the spiritual religion, was conning the possible import of the words and signs and character of the Nazarene.

It was down in Judea that Jesus had "got a reputation." Before, He had been without honor in His own country. That is a universal experience. Most great men have had to go away from home to be appreciated. There are probably still living old neighbors of Lincoln who think, in their secret hearts, that he really wasn't anybody in particular, and that the world has greatly overestimated him. Away from home Jesus won honor; now He has returned to use the influence thus gained among His friends and neighbors.

The big news of the day is ever, as it was in this incident of long ago that a man had arisen. How the oppressed and needy and discontented rally to a personality! No truth ever becomes popular or powerful until it has become incarnate in a person. Christianity has not won its way as a creed, but as Christ. Let a man arise anywhere with the power to help his fellows, and how quickly the multitude rallies to him. Into the peasant's hut and the nobleman's palace flew the news that such a one as Jesus had arisen in the land.

His Gold Cannot Cure.

Nowhere in all the province did this tidings create a greater stir than in the home of one of King Herod's noble officers. For therein dwelt deep sorrow and fear. There are many things which money cannot buy—the best things, in truth—and among them are health, love, contentment. With all his influence and wealth, this nobleman could not keep the shadow of death from hovering over his home. His son lay dangerously ill. He had tried the leech of the legion, the local physician, and all the tested methods known to family and friends.

Like the chronic invalids who have vainly tested the waters and "cures" and physicians of two continents, the father at last, in desperation, turned to this heralded Prophet about whom he had heard much but knew little. Perhaps in religion lay succor. Any help will be accepted in extremity. He had to place himself on a level with all other needy supplicants suffering, like death, is a great leveler. The preachment is none the less important because commonplace, that for all its healing the world needs deely the help of the Christ.

This nobleman was frantic in his importunity. He made the twenty-mile journey from his home in Capernaum to Cana in order to beseech the Rabbi's assistance. He knew nothing about the methods of Jesus, but he wanted Him to go with him at once, ere his child die. He was possessed by this last hope: he must have Jesus' help. The father's loving, almost despairing earnestness reminds me of a Chinese father, an office-holding gentleman, who brought his brightly-clad boy to the hospital of the medical missionary whose work I was inspecting. His deference to the foreign doctor, when he would have imperiously summoned a Chinese practitioner to gratitude, impressed me, as I watched him throughout the incident, with the power of the healing ministry.

New-Fashioned Way.

That it runs counter to accepted conventions and traditions is really the underlying objection on the part of many persons to psychic healing in any form. This nobleman wanted his son healed by contact with the Healer; therefore his insistent "Come down." We all of us want to do things in the conventional way. In sickness we want a doctor who will make us stick out our tongues, feel our pulse, ask a lot of questions and give us medicines that look as if they possessed curative powers.

A masterful word from Jesus changed the nobleman's views in a twinkling. He had come to Jesus as a forlorn hope; his conduct bears Jesus speak. Then occurs a transformation. A terse sentence did it all, "Go thy way; thy son liveth." Thereat this man, used to issuing commands himself, and accustomed to a suppliant or servile manner on the part of most persons who had dealings with him, trotted off as fast as he could go, to take swift horse for Capernaum.

The explanation is fundamental. The nobleman "believed the word that Jesus spake unto him." That is faith; and it is all there is to faith. Some folks think that faith is a complicated system of theology, difficult to comprehend. Whereas faith is simply taking Jesus at his word. The nobleman did not sit and ponder why Jesus said what He did, or why He didn't say something else, or what His reasons were. He simply believed. And that way lies health and wholeness and peace. At the clear command of Jesus he let go of all his prejudices and expectations and his own program; God's way is not always the old-fashioned way. A thing may be both new and true.

The Wonder Wrought.

My rich neighbor is ill. The children have been sent away, and nurses and doctors possess the house. Family, servants and visitors speak in hushed tones, and move about with quiet footsteps. Within, all is silence without, all is commotion, as physicians and friends and servants come and go. This is only the faintest picture of what went on in that Capernaum home, where the nobleman's son lay stricken. A soldier outside the courtyard silenced the noisy passerby. Neighbors peered through the gate as they passed by, whispering. Every breath of the patient was watched. Couriers followed the head of the house in quick succession, to keep him informed of the boy's condition. The members of the household left behind wondered whether the carefully-equipped horse which had been sent up for this new Wonder-Worker's quick transport would prove satisfactory.

Suddenly a mystery befell. The boy's breathing became easier. The damp, hot skin began to resume its normal condition. The listless eyes brightened and looked about intelligently. Almost in visible tides life and health began to surge back into the frame they had seemed, a few minutes before to be leaving forever. The joyful news started through the great house and the neighborhood like an electric current. Couriers were dispatched on the double-quick to bear the glad tidings to the anxious father.

These met him returning on the highway. A comparison of notes revealed that the wondrous healing had been wrought at the very moment of the Master's word. We think we know something of the wonders of wireless messages, of x-rays, of electrical science of telepathy and psychical powers; but this marvellous deed is as mysterious to us as it was to the overjoyed father on the road between Capernaum and Cana. Like him, we can only regard it as a miracle for the healing power of Jesus.

The effect upon those immediately concerned was that the nobleman and his whole house became believers in the helping, healing, compassionate church to which the world yields prompt obedience.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT A STAR.

Whenever you are in Marion on Saturday afternoons, don't go home without a Daily Star. It has 16 to 20 pages of interesting reading matter, enough to last all day Sunday. Two cents per copy of newsboys or at the Star office. 30-wky-tf

If a man is afraid to lie outright he begins by saying, "They say."

BILL PROVIDING FOR POLICE PROTECTION

W. T. Smith Is To Be Asked To Offer a Bill.

DESIRE TO POLICE THE VARIOUS PARKS

At Present the Public Parks Are Outside the Jurisdiction of the Police of the City and a Change Is Wanted by the Members of the City Council.

Because of the council's inability to extend police jurisdiction to the various parks acquired by the city a year ago, Representative W. T. Smith will be asked to present a bill for passage in the legislature that will govern the police regulation of all public grounds outside the municipal limits.

Shortly before the old council retired the question of police protection for the parks, all of which lie outside the corporation lines, came up for discussion. Hoke W. Donithen, then city solicitor, was directed to look up the matter of extending the jurisdiction of the police. Before he had made a report the old council stepped down and out and a new one came in with a new city solicitor, Elmer T. Boyd. The latter was instructed by the new council to learn if council had the authority to extend its police jurisdiction outside the city. The city solicitor was unable to find a law giving council that power, as was ex-City Solicitor Donithen.

Before the passage of the new code there was a law giving council such authority, but the adoption of the code rendered it invalid, while there was nothing in the new legislation governing this very important point.

The bill, which Representative Smith will be asked to introduce in the legislature, reads as follows:

"When any park or public grounds are situated without the limits of any city or village, the council may by ordinance extend the police jurisdiction of the corporation owning such parks or grounds, over the same, in same manner and to the same extent as if situated within the limits of the corporation."

It is hoped to have this bill passed and become a law in time to provide police protection for the various parks by next summer.

JAPAN IN LEAD OF NATIONS.

Nipponites Ahead In Civilization and Progress, Says Professor Starr.

We're not so much after all, for Japan leads the world in civilization and progress. The Japanese were better off sixty years ago than either themselves or the Americans are today.

This statement was made recently by Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago in a lecture to his anthropology students, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The professor declared that the introduction of innovations into America and Japan has checked their progress, but that Japan is still in a position ahead of any other nation.

"It is not true that the Anglo-Saxons lead the world," he said. "Japan has the top place. Progress is that which tends to the general diffusion of happiness, and the introduction of things from the outside in an attempt to get ahead is a mistake.

"There is nothing more horrible in the world than the slums of our cities and the slums of cities in Europe. There is not a condition in the wildest and worst part of Africa that will compare with the condition of the white crowds. China's crowded population is much better off. There are many very poor Chinese, but they are much better off than the very poor Americans.

"It is also a mistake to think that immigration will hurt America. The exclusion laws are a mistake. Neither the Italians nor the Chinese are dangerous elements. The only government that has continued uninterrupted for 4,000 years is the Chinese government."

The Riddle of Life.

Over in France Professor de Lage of the Sorbonne claims to have effected the chemical development of life in the unfertilized eggs of the sea urchin.

"In about an hour," says the report, "segmentation, which is the first sign of life, began, and the eggs produced larvae."

But did Professor de Lage create life? Did he produce life that did not already exist? The egg was apparently ready for its functions. It would seem to the lay mind, therefore, that it was a live egg. Might not a scientist say quite as wisely, "I have planted an acorn and have produced a tree."

When man can take two or more elements of his own composition, unite them and produce life, then and then only will he be able to claim the function that is creative.

Some time ago Professor Jacques Loeb of the University of California proved that it was possible to give to the eggs of sea urchins the environment necessary to life. But Professor Loeb did not solve the riddle of life any more than Professor de Lage, and the secrets of life's beginning remain quite as dark as the secrets of death. —New York American.

In these days of incubators it's a wise chick that knows its own mother.

WAYNE B. WHEELER DELIVERS AN ADDRESS

Speaks to an Audience of About 250 Men.

A DISCUSSION OF THE LIQUOR LAWS

Some of the Workings of the Lobbyists and the General Assembly of the Past and Present Are Described—The Effect of New Liquor Laws on the Tax Rate.

Wayne B. Wheeler, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of Ohio, addressed the Men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. building, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Wheeler addressed an audience of about 250 men on the subject, "The Lobby, Legislature and Local Option."

Mr. Wheeler spoke of the lobby as being the place where the men interested in the passing of a bill, by the general assembly, gather to look after their interests. The lobbyist is in most cases a man who is working for his interest against the good of the people. The time used to exist when the lobbyist commanded the members of the assembly how to vote on a bill by threatening them with political downfall. Then when this method no longer worked to success, the members were bought. Since the legislature is composed of moral men, this method has failed and the lobbyist now tries to secure the passing of the bill in which he is interested by making various kinds of promises and arguing the points openly before the house.

Mr. Wheeler stated that the time existed when there was a clique in the general assembly that used to pass the laws and conduct the affairs of the body. The clique would meet at some hotel before going into session and decide on what kind of a vote was to be taken on the different bills. These men have one by one met with political defeat and that the general assembly is now a body of men of honor who can not be bought, was demonstrated at the passing of Rose bill, when he said a barrel of money was on hand at one of the hotels to promote the interest of the liquor traffic, but that none of the money could be handed out as the men who stood for the right could not be bought.

Regarding local option the speaker argued the negative side of the argument put up by the liquor interests that the taxes would be raised. He gave the statistics on which he thought that with the elimination of the saloon the taxes would be diminished. He argued that the saloon had no right in the state, that it was to be wiped out in time and that about seventy counties would be dry within the next year.

A RECENT DECISION OF SUPREME COURT

Decision Is Subject of Discussion Here.

MATTER OF SENDING MEN TO WORKHOUSE

The Decision Is to the Effect That Those Convicted of Petit Larceny Should Be Confined in Jail for the Period of Sentence—A Test Case To Be Made.

The recent decision of the supreme court, which caused the Toledo ice men to be committed to the Lucas county jail instead of the workhouse, has raised a novel question among Marion attorneys. Some declare that the workhouse sentence for petit larceny is illegal, the ground taken being that the statute covering the Valentine law, under which the ice men were indicted and found guilty, and the statute defining petit larceny are similar, in that both call for fine or imprisonment or both.

The clause in the supreme court decision, which stated specifically that the law could only be construed as to mean that the county jail is the proper place of imprisonment where convictions are had under the Valentine law is the chief argument offered by most of the local attorneys.

If the contention that the police and mayors' courts are without jurisdiction in such cases, it is stated that for twenty-five or thirty years courts in every county of the state have been sentencing prisoners to the workhouse illegally.

It is understood that a test case is to be taken to the supreme court from Toledo.

A LONG ILLNESS RESULTS IN DEATH

Mrs. Jacob Rentzler Dies Near Waldo Saturday Night.

Mrs. Jacob Rentzler, residing about four miles northwest of Waldo, died at her home, Saturday night, of a complication of diseases.

The deceased was about forty years of age and is survived by her husband. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from Bethlehem church at Waldo.

AMMANN'S

Exclusive Agents for Marion.

NELSON'S

Silver Knives and Forks.

There are dozens of brands on the market but we insist none will surpass in quality or long service the "Nelson" brand knives and forks which we sell at per set..... $3.50

These have our guarantee.

Nelson & Sons.

JEWELER. OPTICIANS.

Are You Looking for Bargains?

Then come here where every article is of the standard grade, and you can feel certain of getting what you want at the lowest prices. COMPARE.

Good outing flannel, per yard 5c
Heavy outing flannel, the 10c and 12c grade, for.....8c
Calicoes, standard brands, per yard.....5½c
10c ginghams, a big bargain at, per yard.....6¾c
25c bolt torchon lace for....15c
Regular 5c Val. laces, yard 2½c
Regular 10c Val. laces, yard 5c
Embroideries, new goods, 2 to 5 inches wide, per yard.....5c
Embroideries, new goods, all widths, per yard.....10c
Corset cover embroideries, per yard.....25c
New ruffled curtains, special per pair.....25c
Fine lace curtains at discount of.....25%
We have a few pairs of 25c and 50c golf gloves that we are closing out at....15c and 25c

THE ARK.

145 and 147 South Main Street.

ARE MARRIED AT HOME OF PASTOR

Miss Anna Dosch and Sergeant W. H. Ducey.

Miss Anna Dosch and Sergeant William H. Ducey were united in marriage by Rev. Joseph Denning at the priest's home on north Main street Monday. The young people were unattended. The groom is a recruiting officer for the United States army with headquarters at the Majestic hotel.

CITY IN BRIEF.

Young Man Hurt—While hauling ice Tuesday morning Claude Showers, residing at the corner of Kenton avenue and Nil street, fell from his wagon and sustained a dislocation of the left [illegible] Dr. James Wilson McMurra, was called to reduce the fracture.

Attend Funeral

The following friends from a distance attended the funeral of Mrs. H. G. Sutter Monday: Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Knapp, Mrs. Louisa Wolfram and daughters, Eva and Yolande, and Miss Emma Sutter, of Bellevue; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. L. Hess, of Crestline; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Allwardt, of Galion; A. O. Blaich, of Chicago; M. Paysen, of Columbus; C. W. Bernhardi, of Cleveland; Albert and Martin Hoffman, of Lancaster; Rev. Mr. G. Dillman, of Fostoria; Rev. Mr. W. F. Hells, of Fostoria. About sixty-seven members of the Lutheran church at Galion were present at the funeral.

A Small Fire.

Theodore Stafford's residence on High street at Caledonia was the scene of a small fire Tuesday afternoon about 12:30, which destroyed the furniture in one room. The rest of the furniture was considerably damaged by water in the efforts to keep the fire confined to the one room. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

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Lincoln at Close Range

A Rough Exterior and the Soul of a Prophet—How He Impressed Greeley, Douglas, Cullom, Woodford, Voorhees and Others

[Copyright, 1908, by J. A. Edgerton.]

AFTER all, it is the personal touch that counts. Those who clasp hands with a man, who look into his eyes, who break bread with him, who see him in daily life, who hear his voice and know his human side—it is they who can bring the hearts of men to him.

"AN UNCOUTH WESTERNER."

Abraham Lincoln is one of whom the world especially demands this intimate knowledge, for there is no one, in modern times at least, that so peculiarly appeals to men's hearts. Other great men have filled the world's intellect and imagination more than he, but none in our day has been so loved. It is the very humanness of the man that endears him to us. For this reason we treasure every scrap of personal testimony concerning him.

And yet there is another side of Lincoln that the touch with his homely human nature, however intimate, does not reveal. It is a misty, elusive something, an undiscovered greatness, a quality that cannot be weighed or bounded or defined. He surprises us with unexpected depths and beauties. He reveals to us glimpses of outlooks over undiscovered countries. Behind his rough exterior we seem to sense the soul of a prophet. At a distance he appears almost as one of those legendary divine figures that we are told came to guide men when the world was young. Surely if in our prosaic age any one has been sent for a work and has been guided in that work in ways we do not see Abraham Lincoln was such a one. And to this view even the personal impressions bear witness.

Horace Greeley in an undelivered lecture published in the Century many years after his death has given many glimpses of Lincoln. Probably none is more interesting than his first impression.

It was of the time that Lincoln served in congress and refutes the idea that the future emancipator was homely, at least at the time in question. Greeley said:

Lincoln was not quite forty years old. He was genial, cheerful, rather comely, noticeably tall and the only Whig from Illinois—not remarkable otherwise, to the best of my recollection. He was generally liked on our side of the house. He made two or three moderate speeches which attracted little attention. He voted generally to forbid the introduction of slavery into the territories, but he did not vote for Mr. Gall's resolution looking to the immediate abolition of slavery in the federal district. There were men nominally abler on our side of the house, yet I judge that no other was more generally liked and esteemed than he. And yet had each of us been required to name the man among us who would first attain the presidency I doubt whether five of us would have designated Abraham Lincoln.

Daniel W. Voorhees paid this tribute to the courage of the first martyr president:

I was in congress while Lincoln was in the White House and saw a great deal of him. He was a man who knew nothing of physical fear, and, while men about him used to tell him stories of possible assassination and the necessity of care, Lincoln never seemed to pay much heed to them. He was often seen walking about the streets or making frequent excursions to the forts and camps and other points about Washington. I don't think he was afraid of anything on earth.

Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders of Nebraska when a boy saw much of Lincoln and heard his stories. Of these he said:

It has always seemed to me, though it is a contrary view to that held by the majority of those who knew him, that Lincoln's stories were never told for the purpose of raising a laugh, but were related solely for illustration or rebuke, and when the latter was the case the man against whom it was directed would have preferred any other method if he had sense enough to comprehend the point. Vulgar and commonplace people, however, would grasp only the funny points of his stories and would ignore the lessons they were intended to teach.

LINCOLN AT THE HOUSE DESK.

When in his thirties Lincoln was a member of the Illinois legislature. Of that time an eyewitness says:

He certainly was one of the best members and, I think, was regarded as the equal of any member of the house in debate and ability. He was awkward in manner when speaking. He had a swaying motion of the body and a way of using his long arms that were somewhat ungraceful. And I remember to have heard the members laughing and talking and applauding a committee to hold Lincoln's tails when he was speaking as I have seen them still.

Here is a much earlier glimpse of a time when the coming president was in his twenties. The relator, Robert Wornick, was then a neighbor boy. He says:

Abe was an amiable, awkward young fellow and always ready to do somebody else a good turn. He wore homespun and in summer was barefoot. I have seen him at many a house raising and other gathering of the kind. He was always one of the men picked out to carry up a corner.

It was while laid up with frozen feet at the house of Mr. Wornick's father that Lincoln began the study of law. As a lawyer one of his colleagues afterward said of him:

He was as wise as a serpent in the draft of a case, but I have had too many scars from his keen logic to certify that he was as harmless as a dove.

Concerning Lincoln's ability as a lawyer Stephen A. Douglas once remarked:

When Lincoln is right you can't beat him; when he is wrong you must be careful or he'll beat you. This makes a strong man of Lincoln.

General Stewart L. Woodford recently gave this characteristic description of Lincoln as a campaigner. It was the occasion of the Cooper Union speech in 1860:

I can see him today as I saw him then, an uncouth westerner, whose coat was short in the sleeves and whose trousers did not meet with the tops of his shoes. The thumb of his right hand was in his armpit. As he began to get to a climax of his argument his suspender began to come out until it gradually worked up to the level with his ear. He was perfectly unconscious of the action. When he uttered those immortal words, "Freedom is national and slavery is sectional," the whole hall rose as one man. Lincoln paused, apparent to realize where his suspender was, flushed and let go. The suspender flew back into its place again.

President Lincoln was the master of his cabinet and knew how to take things into his own hands when necessary. Colonel J. M. Scovel tells this inside history of the move that insured peace between the United States and Great Britain at the time that Mason and Slidell were captured. Without letting Secretary Stanton know of the move Lincoln wrote directly to Queen Victoria. In reply he received a letter from her assuring him that the peaceful condition existing between America and England would remain unchanged. In this connection Colonel Scovel quotes Richard Cobden's estimate of the great emancipator—that "this century has produced no man like him." And Mr. Cobden added, "It is not strange that Queen Victoria thoroughly understands and highly esteems the president of the United States."

LINCOLN BEGAN TO STUDY LAW.

For a general view of Lincoln the following by Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois is perhaps as comprehensive as any:

It has been my fortune to know Abraham Lincoln in all the walks of life—as a private citizen, as a candidate for congress, as a stump-speaker, and I heard a portion of his great debate with Douglas, which was the most noted discussion of political questions which ever occurred in this country outside of the halls of congress. I knew him as president, and I was permitted to know him in the sacred precincts of his family at home. I have studied the lives of the great men of the world, and now, after nearly fifty years have passed away since his death, I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion that he was the peer in all that makes a man great, useful and noble of any man of any age in the world's history.

Of the martyr president's prophetic quality, the many times he seemed to feel a presentiment that he would lose his life in the struggle are familiar to all. There is even a story, now little told, of a vision he had in connection with a mirror in his room which led him to feel that he would be assassinated.

Perhaps Robert C. Ogden has given this element of Lincoln character its final statement in the following words, recently addressed to a Bible class in New York city:

I shall never forget the peculiar as I saw him in church after the News of Antietam. As he came out the expression of patient endurance on his face was as near the Christ expression as I have ever seen it in a human being.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Rebuked by Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln could administer a stinging rebuke when the necessity demanded, as this to General Hunter for restoring "Lynch law." "Judge Lynch sometimes takes jurisdiction of cases which prove too strong for the courts, but this is the first case within my knowledge wherein the court being able to maintain jurisdiction against Judge Lynch, the military has come to the assistance of the latter."

He was rather milder with Carl Schurz: "I certainly know that if the friends of the administration fail to support it will be blamed for it, whether it is their fault or not, and I ought to be blamed if I could do better. You think I could do better. Therein you think I am wrong. I think I could not do better. Therefore I blame you for blaming me."

Lincoln In Bronze

By ROBERTUS LOVE

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HERE do I look upon historic form
Fashioned in bronze grown cold, but glowing yet—
In our Columbia's memory casket set
A sovereign jewel. Earth's unconscious storm
May beat upon and work the statue harm;
Old Time may topple it without regret.
Perish the bronze, but we will not forget
The great heart for its brothers beating warm.

THE hand of Lincoln, bronzed by honest toil,
That drove the ax and felled the forest oak,
Then working up amid the world's turmoil
At one proud blow four million fetters broke:
It is not dust—still does it reach and clasp
Past, present, future, in its kindly grasp!

The Girl Who Rejected Lincoln.

ONE of Abraham Lincoln's love affairs of which but little has been written was known vaguely to Ward H. Lamon, his law partner at Springfield and one of his biographers. Mr. Lamon has chronicled in an extended fashion in his biography about all that is known concerning this romance of Lincoln's love-making. The girl's name was Sarah Rickard.

For years prior to his marriage to Mary Todd, Lincoln had lived in the house of William Butler on a farm near Salem, Ill. He was practically the adopted son of the family. Sarah Rickard was a protégée of Mrs. Butler.

SARAH RICKARD.

In the spring of [illegible] was the year of the [illegible] a proposal of marriage [illegible] girl was then only [illegible] Lincoln's dear friend and a [illegible] relationship [illegible] that time [illegible] ing the [illegible] Sarah Rickard [illegible] Lincoln's love [illegible] difference in our ages. I had given the subject of matrimony very little if any thought. I entertained the highest regard for Mr. Lincoln. He seemed almost like an older brother, being, as it were, one of my sister's family."

Miss Sarah Rickard, with her declination of the proposal, seems to have passed forever out of the life of the future president. Her regard for her seems to have been little more than a passing fancy.

Possibly Lincoln may have intimated to Herndon something concerning his liking for Miss Rickard, for the biographer states that "for many years he had reason to believe that the girl had been the recipient of attentions at the hands of Mr. Lincoln."

Lincoln's Last Lines.

During a recent visit to the White House former Senator William M. Stewart commented on the fact that he visited the mansion on the night of President Lincoln's assassination and probably received from the martyred executive the last lines he ever wrote. Pointing to the portion of the White House, he continued:

"I saw President Lincoln get into his carriage from those steps the night he was killed. I was the last man to speak to him at the White House. He wrote me a note that night that I would give $1,000 for if I had it now.

"Mr. Lincoln's calling hour for congressional visitors was 7 o'clock in the evening. I was in the senate and called at the White House about 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] there I sent my card to the [illegible] who wrote upon it these words: [illegible] to take Mrs. Lincoln to the theater, an engagement [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] to which [illegible] That I believe was the last time Mr. Lincoln ever [illegible] out of the White House [illegible] Lincoln in the [illegible] carriage with his wife [illegible] to shake hands and [illegible] that he would like to [illegible] until the next evening. I [illegible] until the hour of Miss Lincoln's marriage and met in [illegible]

Lincoln and the Bug.

Senator Morgan of Illinois [illegible] story of Lincoln. He was [illegible] with the President [illegible] a story of the [illegible] He [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] a bug which [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] I [illegible] a good [illegible] that [illegible] other [illegible]

Lincoln's Tender Heart

The Course of Many a Doomed Soldier's Deliverance Ran Thus: Court Martial Condemned, Stanton Approved, Lincoln Pardoned

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.]

EDWIN M. STANTON, Lincoln's grim and iron hearted secretary of war, frequently had harsh clashes with his chief because of the tender hearted president's inclination to pardon condemned or imprisoned soldiers whenever he could find the slightest justification for such clemency either in military regulations or ordinary human mercy. At times, it is related, Stanton would "talk back" to the president quite indignantly when protesting against some pardon or contemplated pardon. Now and then when he found that Lincoln was positively determined and he could not have his way—which was, in fact, the way of law in time of war—the secretary would toss over with disgust and rush out of the presence of his superior. Mr. Stanton's notion of military necessity was identical with that of the sternest general in the field, while Mr. Lincoln always took a common sense view of every such situation and tempered justice with mercy.

STANTON WOULD RUSH OUT.

Soldiers tried and condemned by court martial for desertion, sleeping on sentinel duty or other military crimes or derelictions never failed to find a friend in the White House if any of their relatives or sympathizers could manage to see the president. The course of many a soldier's doom or deliverance ran thus: Court martial condemned, Stanton approved, Lincoln pardoned. Mr. Lincoln was seldom able to resist the pitiful plea of a woman in behalf of a husband or a son who was to be shot at daybreak next morning, and if the woman carried her baby into the White House the infant had quite as much effect upon the tender heart of the president as a baby in court has on a jury trying a man for murder.

One evening Congressman Kellogg received a dispatch to the effect that a soldier boy from his own town in New York was to be shot the next day on conviction of a serious misdemeanor. Kellogg rushed to Secretary Stanton, who was like adamant. Then he rushed to President Lincoln, who had gone to bed, but the congressman managed to get into the executive bedchamber. Lincoln and Kellogg had been in congress together and were old friends.

"This boy must not be shot, Mr. President. Why, he is an old neighbor of mine. I can't allow him to be shot!" cried Kellogg.

Lincoln was still in bed. After briefly considering the matter in his own mind he said:

"Well, I don't believe shooting will do the boy any good. Give me that pen."

"GIVE ME THAT PEN."

Time and again Lincoln issued pardons to private soldiers who were to be shot for some offense against military discipline. One of his biographers, who spent six months with him in the White House, has said that it is a great pity that Lincoln could not have had an additional secretary whose sole duty should have been to make note of the appeals for soldier pardons and the president's action thereon from day to day. These incidents would have made a priceless volume. But many such incidents have been preserved, which illustrate the inborn kindliness and tenderness of Abraham Lincoln. Sometimes these incidents had an amusing side owing to the president's habit of saying funny things when he was doing serious things.

An elderly woman induced the famous Thad Stevens to go with her to the president and plead for the life of her son, who had been court martialed and condemned. Mr. Stevens strongly recommended the pardon, stating that he knew all the facts. Lincoln issued the pardon. As they walked down the hall the happy old lady said to Stevens, "I knew it was a copperhead lie!"

"What do you refer to, madam?"

"Why, they told me he was an ugly looking man. He is the handsomest man I ever saw in my life!"

A young man in a New York regiment had deserted two or three times. When finally recaptured he tried to poison his guards. He was condemned to death. It was discovered that the boy had been of unsound mind. His mother went to Stanton, who positively refused to hear her. She went to Lincoln, who told her that he suspected as Stanton's view, the case being so aggravated. Finally at 12 o'clock of the night before the execution was to take place the mother induced a United States senator to go to the president and make a last appeal on the ground of the boy's insanity. Lincoln was in bed.

"A COPPERHEAD LIE!"

"The boy is insane, and it would be murder," the senator said. "We do not ask a pardon, but just a reprieve, so that a medical examination can be made."

Lincoln replied that that seemed just, and he sent a telegram to Elmira, N. Y., where the soldier was confined, delaying the execution. Early the next morning he sent another message by a different line to another individual in Elmira, and before the hour set for the execution had arrived the president had sent four telegrams to as many persons by as many different lines in his anxiety that the reprieve should reach Elmira on time.

One day a visitor who had influence with the president entered the White House vestibule and saw a poorly clad young woman who told him that she had been trying for two days to see Mr. Lincoln, but had been ordered away by the attendants. Her only brother, she said, had deserted through bad influences and was sentenced to be shot. The girl was weeping. Mr. Lincoln had just stepped out of his office to eat luncheon. The visitor told the girl to follow him in, await the president's return and then go after him.

Lincoln was a little surprised to find the girl in his office, but he heard her tearful story, looked at her poor clothing and said:

"Poor girl! You have come here with no governor, senator or member of congress to plead your cause. You seem honest and truthful, and," with emphasis, "you don't wear hoops, and I'll be whipped if I don't pardon your brother."

Hon. John B. Henderson was a United States senator from Missouri during the war. Senator Henderson had occasion to call upon the president in March, 1865, regarding a considerable number of pardons for which his constituents had requested him to apply. In Missouri during the war many men had been arrested by the Federal authorities and thrown into prison at St. Louis and at Alton, Ill. Some were to be shot for desertion or as spies, others were condemned to long terms of imprisonment, while still others were simply in jail without much prospect of trial. Senator Henderson, who knew each case fairly well, divided his pardon applications into three lists. In the first list he placed the names of those as to whose innocence he was practically assured. The second list was made up of those whom he believed it would be safe and proper under the circumstances to turn loose. Those who in his opinion should be kept in jail he put in the third list. He presented the first list to Lincoln, who asked, in some surprise, if Henderson wished him to "turn loose all these people at once." Henderson replied that he did and he thought it ought to be done.

HE SENT FOUR TELEGRAMS.

"I have no time to examine the evidence," said Lincoln. "I am constantly reproached for my too abundant charity, and what would be said if I should turn loose so many sinners at once?"

After further argument Henderson induced Lincoln to pardon the whole bunch of applicants, he promising to be personally responsible for their future good behavior.

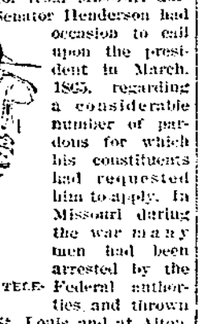
"Thank you, Mr. President," the Missouri senator said, "but I have another list here."

"I hope you are not going to make me let loose another lot."

"Yes. I am not so sure about the merits of this lot, but it is safer to err on the side of mercy."

"But, you know, I am charged with making too many mistakes on the side of mercy," protested the president.

"The war is nearly over," replied Henderson. "Mercy is and must be, after all, the policy of peace."



"I'LL BE DURNED IF I DON'T."

Mr. Lincoln remarked that he guessed that Henderson was right, whereupon the latter said he was sure he was and the president ought to sign the pardon list.

"Well, I'll be durned if I don't," said Lincoln, taking up his pen. "Now, Henderson, if these men don't behave I shall have to put you in prison for their sins."

A correspondent of a New York newspaper related that once Lincoln turned to him and said after granting a pardon to a young soldier condemned to death, his mother having pleaded for mercy in person, "Perhaps I have done wrong, but at all events I have made that poor woman happy."

One of the last official acts of Abraham Lincoln's life was to write a pardon for a Confederate. Many months before, while on the Potomac, a Confederate soldier had been captured and upon trying to escape was shot by one of his own men and condemned as a spy.

Almost Betrayed Herself.

"My father wanted to kiss me this morning, and I became so confused I"—

"Well?"

"Came near resisting. Too funny, wasn't it?"—Meggendorfer Blatter.

The Tease.

"But, Franz, the ring you gave me won't fit on any of my fingers."

"Well, isn't that too bad! I suppose I'll have to get a new girl."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

The Convict and the Rat.

The Convict—Yus, sir; I thinks more o' that there rat than I does of any other livin' creature.

The Chaplain—Ah, in every man there is something of the angel if we can but find it. How came you to take so much fancy to this rat?

The Convict—It once bit the chief warder, sir.—Sketch.

Jap Colony In Canada.

A scheme is on foot for creating a Japanese agricultural colony in the heart of Alberta, Canada.

Pretty nearly any man would rather have a government job than be able to earn his living.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

HOCKING VALLEY.

North—7 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 6:10 p. m. Logan to Marion only.
South—5:50 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 1:35 p. m.; 7:15 p. m.

BIG FOUR.

West—6:05 a. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 1:55 p. m.; 7:25 p. m.; *4:27 p. m.
East—9:25 a. m.; 12:25 p. m.; 7:22 p. m.; 11:17 p. m.; *5:27 p. m.
* Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ERIE.

West—*7 a. m.; 10:54 a. m.; *4:40 p. m.; 11 p. m.; 12:45 a. m.
East—4:50 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 6:07 p. m.; *12:40 a. m.
* Daily except Sunday.

ERIE.

Southwest—10:59 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.; 1:15 a. m.
East—4:55 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 12:52 p. m.; 6:15 p. m.; 12:25 a. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North—Local freight 7:30 a. m.; 5:55 p. m.
South—Local freight 11:30 a. m.; 9:56 a. m.

C., D. & M. ELECTRIC.

South—Cars leave for Columbus at 6 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 5 p. m. Last car for Delaware and local stops leaves at 11 p. m.
North—Cars leave Columbus north at 6:30 a. m. and every hour thereafter on the half until 8:30 p. m. Last car Delaware to Marion at 10 p. m.

GREEN CAMP DIVISION.

Leave Owens 25 minutes after the hour. First car 6:25 a. m., running hourly. Returning, leave Green Camp on the hour. Last car 7 p. m.

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LIFE IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST MINING CAMP

Although Not Yet Four Years of Age, Goldfield Is Now the Largest Settlement In Nevada.

SO young is Goldfield, the Nevada mining camp to which United States soldiers were ordered because of conditions arising from a strike of the miners, that the place is not yet on the atlas maps nor in the latest encyclopedias. Yet Goldfield is no baby so far as importance goes. It is the world's greatest gold mining center. It is Transvaal, Klondike, Cripple Creek, repeated, and then, to employ an expression made elegant by its recent use in the United States senate, Goldfield "has them all skinned a city block."

A genius named Goldfield. The town site and the regions round about constitute a field of gold. By cultivating with the proper kind of implements it is possible to produce a crop of the yellow metal almost anywhere around there, and in some favored spots the yield is phenomenal. There are many gold mining camps in that part of Nevada. Tonopah, Bullfrog, Manhattan and others are rich in gold bearing rock, but Goldfield is the biggest, the richest, the most astounding, of them all. Goldfield is now the most populous city in the state of Nevada. In the mining region, to distinguish the place from all other camps, to put it upon its pedestal, to apotheosize it, Goldfield is known popularly as the Big Noise.

Only One Reason.

Perhaps 20,000 persons exist in Goldfield. It would be hardly correct to say that they live there. It is not a pleasant place in which to live. Nobody who has lived where grass grows, trees wave and water runs would stay overnight in a place like Goldfield or any other Nevada mining camp save for one reason. People exist in Goldfield because by staying there for a time they hope to get hold of gold enough to enable them to live somewhere else.

Yet Goldfield is the present abiding place of many millionaires. Practically all these rich men were poor men up to three or four years ago. They went in and struck it rich. They stay there because they are striking it richer. It may be accepted as an underlying fact, however, that not one of them expects to spend the rest of his life there, not one intends to make Goldfield his home. Even now most of the newly rich ones make occasional trips to the pleasanter world outside, visiting New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles or some other city where conditions are less crude. The rest of the Goldfielders, lacking the price, under the influence of the fever of excitement induced by the lure of gold, manage to remain there all the year around, nursing the hope that some day they may go back "home" and live happily ever afterward.

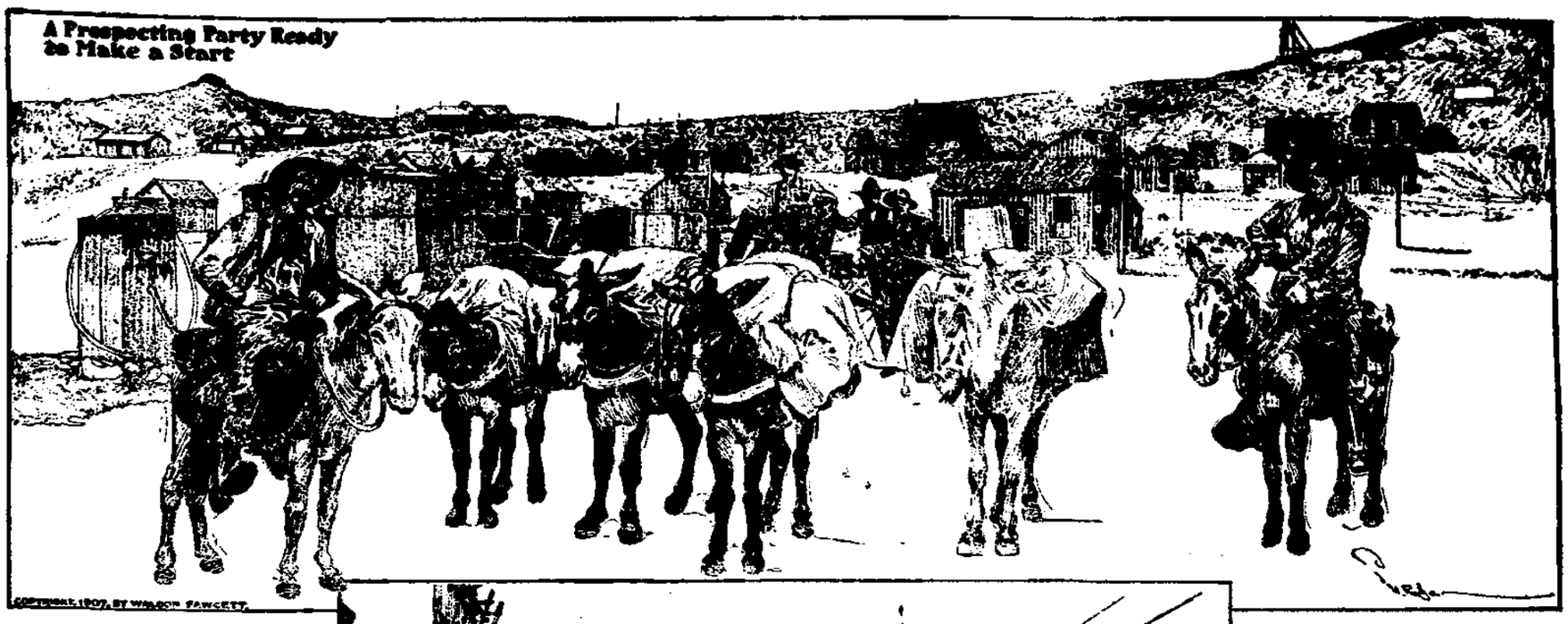
Some fellows in Goldfield will tell you that they wouldn't live anywhere else. They won't—until they get rich. Many of these will be "planted" in one of Goldfield's unpoetic graveyards. No grass will wave above their graves. There is no grass in Goldfield. One gold made millionaire who built himself a pretty bungalow in the town two or three years ago tried to grow a crop of grass in his yard from imported seed. He paid a man $5 a day to cultivate the grass and spent about as much more for water to keep it from dying. By the end of the season he estimated that his crop of grass had cost him a hundred dollars a blade. This probably was an exaggeration even in Goldfield.

Sustained by Hope.

Nevertheless the Goldfielder is not necessarily unhappy. Hope, which springs eternal in the human breast, springs quite actively in a region where the poorest man, by some stroke of luck or freak of chance, may become the richest. There is no more honest and honorable way of getting rich quickly than by digging gold out of the earth. He who does this takes wealth from nobody, but adds wealth to the world. It may be that this is not the view taken by most of those now seeking wealth on the Nevada desert, but it is none the less true for that.

Goldfield is now close to four years old. It was in the spring of 1903 that a government mineralogist reported that signs of rich mineralization had been discovered around Columbia mountain. The next year tents and shacks began to blossom out of the desert in the midst of sagebrush, grease wood, cactus and the occasional Joshua trees of the region. The Joshua tree is called a tree merely as a joke or a josh. The only thing it is good for is fuel, and it is not good for that.

These tents and shacks multiplied; they turned into tent houses, with plank floors and side planks halfway up, or into rude box houses with real glass windows. The thousands of thirsty prospectors poured in. Heavy mining machinery was hauled overland at enormous cost in transportation. Mines were opened. As the drills and picks went deeper into the earth the ore increased in richness. The news continued to spread. By the spring of 1905 Goldfield had become a pretty sizable town, with streets more or less regular and business houses more or less pretentious.



A Prospecting Party Ready to Make a Start

COPYRIGHT, 1907, BY WALDON FAWCETT.

Main Street in Goldfield, Nev.

COPYRIGHT, 1907, BY WALDON FAWCETT.

By that time Goldfield was a sure thing. There was no longer any doubt as to its future as the new El Dorado of Nevada. Goldfield had arrived.

Now there are stone business blocks in Goldfield, some of them three story skyscrapers. They are built of the softish Nevada sandstone, which cost almost as much as gold ore before the railroads from north and south were built into the camp. It is said that the front wall of a stone building only two stories high cost approximately $50,000 because the stone had to be hauled overland from a considerable distance.

Goldfield now has several fair to middling hotels. There was a period when rich men had to sleep on the floors of the saloons or sitting in barroom chairs. As the saloons stay open all night, with boisterous gambling adjuncts at side or rear, these lodgings were not particularly conducive to pleasant dreams. Goldfield is built mostly of wood and canvas, though there are many human habitations fearfully and wonderfully made.

To the present day visitors are pointed out the champion specimens of several unique styles of architecture. One is the barrel house, another the bottle house. No, these are not saloons. The barrel house was built by the man who could not afford to buy lumber at from $50 to $75 a thousand feet. He scraped together a lot of empty barrels, set them in rows, tier on tier, chinked the interstices with mud, put on a roof of tin oil cans flattened out and soldered and had shelter from the rude world.

The bottle house is still more striking. An indigent genius collected thousands of empty beer bottles—there was plenty of that material shortly after the camp was opened—and built his house walls of them. By laying bottles flat on the ground as a starter and thus stacking them until the wall reached the required height this builder soon had a house truly accommodating. The spaces between the bottles were plastered with mud. The bottoms of the bottles form the outside surface, while the tops stick inside, being used for clothes hangers. Light sifts through the glass to illuminate the interior by day.

Scores of miners build huts of tin. The big engines at the mines use a great deal of oil for fuel. The oil comes in large, flat tin cans. The home builder lays these cans just as bricks are laid, making a thick wall. Cans cut, flattened and soldered form the roof. You can have your choice in Goldfield—barrel, bottle or tin can mansion.

A Unique Camp.

From the peak of Columbia mountain, hard by, one may view the landscape o'er and behold such a city as exists nowhere else. There is the long Main street, with its stone and wood business blocks, its hotels, its assay offices, its saloons and gambling rooms, its dance halls. To left and right are the straggling, struggling streets where more business is carried on and where the residents dwell. As the distance from the principal street increases the sizes of the buildings decrease; also the structures are farther and farther apart. It appears that the town has made a desperate effort to run out, but has not succeeded. Far to the outskirts all around are scattered the stringtown huts, shacks, tents and other nondescript habitations. Not much effort toward street regularity appears in the outlying sections. The miner or prospector or broker or gambler has built his habitation here, there, anywhere. Most of the habitations about the outer edges may be picked up and carried out of the way in future street straightening.

Here and there the spectator from the mountain will see a commodious, artistic bungalow, the mansion homes of Goldfield.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

You Will Make No Mistake If You Follow This Marion Citizen's Advice.

Never neglect your kidneys.

If you have pain the back, urinary disorders, dizziness and nervousness, it's time to act and no time to experiment. These are all symptoms of kidney trouble, and you should seek a remedy which is known to cure the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. No need to experiment. It has cured many stubborn cases in Marion. Follow the advice of a Marion citizen and be cured yourself.

Mrs. John Mason, of 675 north State street, Marion, O., says: "There is no remedy equal to Doan Kidney Pills, which I procured at Flocker's pharmacy for strengthening and regulating the kidneys. I have used them and have recommended them in a testimonial given in 1899. I have had no reason to change my opinion during the past five years, and am glad to again endorse this excellent remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

STRIP OF TERRITORY IS ADDED TO ALASKA

The Strip Means a Great Deal to the Miners Along the Boundary Line.

It is reported in Ottawa that a strip of territory a furlong wide and some fifty miles long, will be added to Alaska, owing to the work that has just been completed positively locating the 141st meridian. There was no dispute as to the location of the boundary to the north of Mount St. Elias, since it was agreed a number of years ago that the line should followed the 141st meridian from that mountain northward to the Arctic ocean. The line, however, had never been actually marked. Of late years the extensive mining operations in the White River country have led many prospectors to take out claims which may or may not be in the United States territory. By means of the telegraph, the most accurate method known, the old determination made by the lunar method was checked up, placing the meridian about 600 feet farther east than it had hitherto been supposed to exist.—Scientific American.

NEW MINERAL FOR USE IN AIRSHIPS

Rutile Discovered in Australia May Solve a Great Many Problems.

The discovery in Australia of a mineral, rutile, heretofore of no commercial value, promises to solve one of the problems developed in airship building, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald. It has been found that axles and bearings in flying machines when submitted to 3,000 revolutions to the minute wear and heat so rapidly as to make the substitution of some metal capable of withstanding this strain necessary.

This rutile, according to Consul E. W. Goling of Newcastle, Australia, in a report to the department of commerce and labor, will fill this want. It was discovered in the Tinaroo district of Queensland. It is a titanium dioxide, containing from 70 to 98 per cent of titanic acid, chiefly depending on the quantity of iron present. Pure rutile contains 98 per cent of titanic acid and 2 per cent of iron. The mineral occurs with wolfram and tin and is worth four times the price of wolfram at the present time.

DAY OF BOYCOTTED.

The injury of which complaint was made in the case of Loewe & Company against certain members of the United Hatters of America, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, affected an individual business. The plaintiffs declared a loss of $80,000 as a result of the boycott instituted by the Hatters' union with the support and direct aid of the parent organization, the Federation of Labor.

The court has held that organized labor in its institution and maintenance of the boycott constitutes a "combination in restraint of trade and commerce between the several states" in the sense in which those words are used in the Sherman act, and that an action for threefold damages can be maintained.

The American Federationist for February prints the names of more than eighty concerns which are more or less effectively boycotted by organized labor. Some of these are local, but the majority of them are engaged in interstate trade.

As the labor organization proceeds on the theory that this and other features of the boycott are a financial injury to the concerns thus advertised, it may be presumed that all of the boycotted during interstate business have suffered to some extent by the process. This decision would seem to open the way for them to bring suit as Loewe & Company did, with the success here noted.—New York Sun.

Locking the heart against the drafts of sympathy is the swiftest way of impoverishing the whole life.

Some Youngsters Who Are of Great Importance

HUMBERT OF ITALY.

THE interesting little boy in this picture is really a very important personage in European royal circles. To be king of united Italy is really something nowadays, a much bigger job than ruling one of the petty states into which the peninsula was divided before this child's great-grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II., fought for Italian unity, and that is what this youngster is likely to be. He is the eldest son of the present ruler of Italy, the well beloved Victor Emmanuel III. Prince Humbert will come to a kingdom which has been made powerful by wise rule and the exercise of wide liberality and good judgment. His mother, who was the Princess Helena of Montenegro, is one of the most domestic royal women on earth, and the little prince and his charming sisters are being brought up under her constant personal supervision and close individual attention.

CROWN PRINCE OF PERSIA.

THE handsome lad pictured above, whose poetical dark face is suggestive of the Rubaiyat and rose gardens, is the youthful heir to the throne of Persia. His name is Hussein Ali Mirza, and he is about ten years of age. His father, the reigning shah, who succeeded to the throne only a short time ago, is the most liberally inclined oriental monarch on record. As soon as he came into power he converted his absolute monarchy into a representative government, promulgated a constitution and turned one of the royal palaces into a parliament house. Unfortunately he was more advanced in his ideas of popular sovereignty than were his people, and his efforts to promote reform were not well received. At the present moment the ancient kingdom is in a state of anarchy, and it is not at all certain that the bright little Hussein will ever come into his heritage.

OLAF OF NORWAY.

THE sturdy little fellow shown herewith is heir to the re-established kingdom of Norway, although at his birth he seemed to be far from such a distinction. His father was a young Danish prince who had married the Princess Maud of Wales, and when their son was born they were living in a modest house on the Sandringham estate. In England they would have remained all their lives had not the Norwegians separated from Sweden and set up an independent government. Looking about for a king, they finally chose Prince Charles, and he exchanged his simple rural life in England for a throne and the imposing title of Haakon VII. The little prince, who had been christened Alexander and a good deal more, became Prince Olaf of Norway, heir to the ancient kingdom of the vikings. He is a winsome little creature, and the Norwegians have adopted him with great enthusiasm.

LUIZ, DUKE OF BRAGANZA.

THE rather distinguished looking youth shown in this picture is Prince Luiz Fillippe, duke of Braganza, eldest son of the portly and easy going King Carlos of Portugal, and his heir. Once among the most powerful states in Europe, Portugal has dwindled into a third rate sovereignty, and her power on the sea has become a mere tradition. Prince Luiz, however, will have quite enough on his hands when he comes to the throne of his shrunken kingdom. His father has done very little to put Portugal on her old proud footing, and his people are not especially fond of him. His mother, the beautiful and accomplished Marie Amelie, is a favorite with all classes, especially beloved by the poor, among whom she spends her large private fortune lavishly. Prince Luiz is reputed to be a bright and capable young fellow and a favorite in Lisbon with all classes.

ARCHDUKE ALEXIS.

THE attractive little specimen of humanity in the picture is heir to one of the mightiest royal estates in the world—the empire of Russia. Incidentally, also, he is heir to a future which no man envies him. As a baby prince, all unconscious of the career which awaits him, at play with his pretty little sisters in the beautiful gardens of Tsarskoe-Selo, he is charming. As the coming autocrat of Russia he may excite the hostility of the proletariat of his unhappy country, but to the people of free America, so far removed from the anarchy and misrule which devastate his insecure heritage, he is only an especially wholesome example of juvenile royalty, with no loss of prestige in their estimation because he happens to be a prince. Tiny as he is, Prince Alexis is the hope of the royalist party in the empire. A life so vital to the existence of the autocracy is the object of great solicitude.

PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

THE youngest heir to a European throne is the baby Prince of the Asturias, pictured above. At present he is but a fragile repository of the hopes and aspirations of a people brought to comparative insignificance by the puerility of their rulers, but his coming has inspired the Spanish nation with a newborn desire to recover its place in the political world. Already little Don Alfonso has been the innocent means of putting the finishing touches to the historic enmity which has existed between his country and England ever since the destruction of the Spanish armada. The marriage of his youthful father to an English princess paved the way for such a remarkable healing of the ancient feud, and the arrival of the little don banished the last remnant of bitterness. No Spanish statesman had been able to bring about this fortunate rapprochement.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THREE YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

Buggy Is Struck by Interurban Car.

RIG DEMOLISHED; HORSE RUNS AWAY

Emerson and Sterling Ross and Their Sister, Goldeth, Are Caught in an Accident While Returning to Their Home North of the City from School Monday Evening.

Emerson and Sterling Ross and their sister, Goldeth, students of the Marion schools, who live three miles north of the city on the Bucyrus pike, miraculously escaped death or serious injury, Monday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, when a Columbus, Marion & Bucyrus interurban car crashed into their buggy at a point one mile north of town.

The young people were on their way home from school. Emerson Ross who is a High school student was driving. In front of the Berry farm home the road along the interurban tracks is extremely narrow. It was at this juncture that one of the big interurban cars dashed into the rear of the buggy demolishing it and hurling the occupants to the left of the road. Remarkable as it may seem none of them was injured. Had they been thrown in the opposite direction, however, all three would have fallen directly in front of the car.

The interurban car was going rapidly it is claimed. The motorman stopped a short distance beyond the scene of the accident and backed up his car to see if the young people had been hurt. Emerson Ross when seen Tuesday declared that he did not know the names of the conductor or motorman and neglected to ascertain the number of the car. He was too badly frightened as a result of his narrow escape from death to notice anything, except that the buggy was demolished and the horse he was driving had run away.

General Manager George Whysall declared that he had not heard of any accident when seen Tuesday. "It could not have amounted to much or we would have heard of it," he said. The cars on this extension of the C., D. & M. run to the Pennsylvania railroad crossing.

BIRTHS.

A son was born, Saturday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Allen, of Newman's.

A son was born Saturday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hecker, of Waldo.

A daughter was born February 7 to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Caskey of Columbia street.

A son was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lightner, of Prospect.

A son was born, Saturday, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hitchrauch, residing on Charles street.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Creasap, of Fountain street are the parents of a son, born Sunday night.

Given a Shower.

Miss Mary Hazen, of east Church street, gave a miscellaneous shower Monday night, in honor of Miss Mary Johnson who is to be married the first of next week to Mr. Charles Iden of Youngstown.

The rooms were decorated in red and white hearts and part of the presents were in an umbrella profusely decorated with hearts and other appropriate decorations.

The remaining presents were loaded into a minature express wagon trimmed in imitation of the wagons of the company with which the prospective bridegroom is associated.

This wagon, at the proper moment was taken from its place of concealment, and drawn into the presence of the company by young Alan Crane, a nephew of Miss Johnson dressed as Cupid. A three-course luncheon was served by the hostess.

Those present were, Mrs. W. P. Hazen, of Cincinnati; Miss Katherine Fields, of Bucyrus, Mrs. Joseph Mills, Mrs. Bert Bishop, Mrs. C. F. Church, Mrs. J. P. Hazen, Mrs. V. M. Crane, Mrs. C. A. Straw, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Edna McKeown, Miss Claudia Paxton, Miss Ethel Howser, Miss Alma Howser, Miss Florence Kelly, Miss Margaret Kelly, Miss Maud Hornby, Miss Laura Rathell, Miss May Potter, Miss Gladys Cleveland, Miss Louisa Johnson, and Miss Cecelia Menehaughn.

Officers Elected.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company, Monday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

James G. Fairbanks, president and manager; R. M. Imbody, vice president; W. E. Scofield, secretary R. C. McCollum, treasurer.

Fire at Climax.

The residence of Seymour M. Amick, the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad agent at Climax was partly destroyed by fire Tuesday. The roof was burned from the house and most of the furniture was lost.

BACKING FOR BILL OF SENATOR CRIST

Druggists and State Officials Lend Support.

LAW TO CONFORM WITH NATIONAL LAW

The Law Against Adulteration of Food and Drugs To Harmonize with That of Nation So That Local People Will Be Protected from Violations of Outside Dealers.

Columbus, Feb. 10.—The druggists and state dairy and food commissioner's department are backing the bill of Senator Crist, of Columbiana, to amend the statutes providing against the adulteration of food and drugs so as to harmonize its provisions with the national pure food laws. The bill has been recommended for passage and will likely pass both branches of the legislature. It will give force and effect to the national laws in this state by making it possible to reach the outside dealer who sends inferior and adulterated goods into this state.

Now the outsider may consign goods to this state and as soon as the package is opened by the domestic retailer the responsibility of the former ceases and the innocent retailer is the one who suffers if he is caught selling something that is below the standard. The Crist measure requires that every article both in bulk and otherwise must bear a label giving the contents and provides a penalty if the quality is below the standard fixed by the national laws.

The farmer, merchant, retailer and general public will be protected by making it possible to reach the unscrupulous manufacturer or dealer who palms inferior goods on them by misrepresentation and fraud. The measure will also save the state considerable expense as under the conformation of the Ohio laws to those national the cases can be brought in the federal courts, the government relieving the state of the prosecution.

FINE POSITION FOR A. L. NEEREAMER

Will Go to Central Electric Railway Association.

A. L. Neereamer, former general superintendent of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway company, may become manager or chairman of the Central Electric Railway Traffic association. He is being considered for either position.

The Central Electric Railway association, organized several years ago, was formed for the purpose of interchanging ideas on operation and fostering the interchange of traffic. Its headquarters will be either Dayton or Indianapolis and the association territory will cover Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, southern Michigan and northern Kentucky.

A DAMPER ON JINGOES.

Japan is facing a large assortment of troubles connected with revenues, expenditures and taxation. It is not a rich country. Its population is crowded, and while industrious and intelligent, is accustomed to small wages, and what western countries would consider limited fare. In its great and remarkable effort to defend itself from the advance of Russia from the direction of Siberia, Japan developed the idea that it would hereforth be one of the leading world powers. But this role requires much more than a general spirit of courage and national devotion, or a genius for successful invasion in military and naval affairs. Among the things required are a great deal of money and high credit. These are not among Japan's possessions. Its public debt is moderate, its taxes high and increasing, and it finds borrowing difficult even at a comparatively high rate of interest.

Japan has some [illegible] responsibilities in Korea [illegible] and the Port Arthur region [illegible] in a foreign war that could be honorably avoided would [illegible] A number of newspapers [illegible] continue [illegible] war [illegible] approbation [illegible] Russia and France. Perhaps the [illegible] jobbers are sick of the [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] United States would [illegible] Pacific [illegible] strongly objected. [illegible] Japan is not now [illegible] one-thousandth [illegible] foreign [illegible] each country [illegible] of a hundred [illegible] diverse policies [illegible] New [illegible] the [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Japan [illegible] of [illegible] would [illegible] No [illegible] for [illegible] Japan [illegible] In [illegible] and Japan [illegible] Stock [illegible] Detroit [illegible]

Eyes tested and fitted with glasses Catarrh and deafness successfully treated Dr Leinger Haber block 2-d-wk-tf

CHANCELLOR VON BULOW, WHO IS HATED BY SOCIALISTS.

Socialist demonstrations in Germany have revived rumors of the probable resignation of Chancellor von Bulow, who has held the post for seven years despite the machinations of a strong party at court. The chancellor is an aristocrat of the old, dominant feudal class and unalterably opposed to Socialist aims. The exquisite tact and charm of manner characteristic of *him in his social relations he throws aside in dealing with Socialists.* His opposition to the marriage of the crown prince to Cecelia, daughter of a Russian grand duchess, turned the crown prince against him, and the influence of the prince and princess has gained rapidly upon the emperor.

MAX BLUMBERG IS PLAINTIFF IN A SUIT

Action Is Begun in Common Pleas Court.

An Effort To Garnishee Money in the Hands of Wells Fargo & Company Express Alleged To Be Due Missing Charles Hole.

An action brought in Justice C. H. Conley's court by Max Blumberg, who does not live in Marion, but who owns the Marion Chattel Loan company, conducted by James Berringer, throws an interesting sidelight on the career of Charles Hole, the absconding Wells Fargo company employe, charged with the theft of $1,000.

According to the evidence of Edward C. Gasler, the Wells Fargo agent here, who was made defendant in a proceeding to garnishee the wages of Hole by Blumberg, Monday afternoon, the missing express company's employe drew $70 a month. Blumberg had an account against him for $2 [illegible] 70, which, it was alleged, Hole had borrowed on the strength of his job.

Gibler, as the express company's witness, made conflicting statements. It was clearly his purpose to fight the garnishee on the ground that the company does not owe Hole any money, but that he owes the company instead.

Gibler testified, however, that Hole had worked fourteen days after receiving his last monthly pay and had not been paid for it and that the bonding company is liable for any money that might have been appropriated. Mr. Blumberg announced his intention of pushing his claim, and Justice Conley continued the case until April 6, by which time the necessary legal publication may be made.

SCRAMBLE FOR BONDS AT LA RUE MONDAY

Ten Bidders Contest for an Issue of $1,500.

La Rue, Feb. 11 [Special.]—That there is not a tight bond market for school bonds is shown by the scramble for the bonds sold by the village of La Rue, Monday afternoon. For a bond issue of $1,500 in the form of a school house bonds of $250 each and bearing interest at five per cent, with [illegible] and one-half years, the [illegible] bidders. The La Rue [illegible] company was awarded [illegible] at, it practically [illegible] $

Other bonders were [illegible] Carey & Nye, La Rue; [illegible] First National, Columbus, $[illegible]; Peters Anderson & Company, [illegible] Second National, Toledo, $[illegible]; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, Toledo, $[illegible]; Ryan & Sons, Cincinnati, $[illegible]; Second National, Columbus, $[illegible]; W. J. Hayes & Sons, [illegible], $[illegible]; First National, [illegible], $[illegible].

[illegible] with an over[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the street cars of Washington [illegible]

SAYS SHE BELIEVES HER HUSBAND IS DEAD

Such Is Affidavit Made by Mrs. Earl R. Wilson.

The Latter Mysteriously Disappears from This City a Year Ago This Month and Has Not Since Been Heard From.

Mrs. Estella L. Wilson says she believes her husband, Earl R. Wilson, is dead.

February 3 her attorney, Harry N. Quigley, filed for her an affidavit in the probate court that she is the heir-at-law and next kin of her husband, who disappeared January 14, 1907, and has not since been heard from, and she further testifies therein that she believes him to be dead. She sets up that he was the owner of property, which, because of his absence, is suffering waste and loss by reason of lack of attention. For this reason she asks that a trustee be appointed and makes application for the appointment. She deposes that diligent inquiry has been made to locate him to no avail.

Mrs. Wilson was named as trustee on her application with full power and authority to care for the missing man's property.

Mr. Wilson is well known in Marion and great surprise was occasioned at the time of his disappearance. He formerly was engaged in the hardware business, which he left to enter the manufacturing business, which resulted unfortunately, financially.

ARRANGING FOR A COMING INSTITUTE

Committee Is Preparing a Fine Program.

The executive committee of the Marion County and City Teachers' association held a meeting at the office of William P. Mahoney in the Bennett building, Monday evening, and arranged to hold a quarterly institute some time in March. The institute will be held March 14 or 21. The committee was unable to determine which date as Professor F. D. Fess of Antioch college, who will be the speaker, is undetermined as [illegible] which date he can be here.

The committee is preparing an interesting program for the meeting. The committee is composed of Miss Ella Bachmund, Miss Alice Dempsey of M. Beckett and W. P. Mahoney of this city, and A. B. Jones of Prospect.

WEST LIBERTY IS NEST OF FIREBUGS

Incendiaries Threaten Little Town with Destruction.

[illegible], O., Feb. 11.—West Liberty was [illegible] with [illegible] destruction last night when [illegible] simultaneously started fires in the center of the town. Five [illegible] burned.

[illegible] volunteer firemen [illegible], falling from a [illegible] ground.

AN INVESTIGATION OF RECENT FIRE AT WALDO

State Fire Marshal Sends Deputies to Village.

A QUIET INQUIRY DURING PAST WEEK

State Fire Marshal Thinks the Fire Is Due to Work of Incendiaries. One Suspect Is Now Under the Closest Surveillance—An Arrest Is Expected Soon.

That the mysterious fire which destroyed property to the value of $25,000 at Waldo, a little over a week ago, was the work of incendiaries is the belief of State Fire Marshal Creamer, who has detailed two of his assistants to make a thorough investigation. These deputy state fire marshals have been making a quiet inquiry at Waldo for several days, and it was announced Saturday that an arrest may soon be made.

In addition to the presence of the deputy state fire marshal officials in the little village, there is a supposed lightning rod agent, whom the gossipers say is not a lightning rod agent at all, but a detective. This inquisitive, as well as loquacious individual has also been in Waldo and vicinity for several days; in fact, they say, he has been there almost constantly since the fire which destroyed a third of the business portion of the town. The villagers assert he has seemed more interested, judging from his numerous questions, in the fire and its origin than in the sale of lightning rods.

The deputy state fire marshals have made no effort to conceal their identities, however. They are said to have come to the village immediately upon the receipt of information from certain Waldo residents. An alleged suspect is being kept under close surveillance.

The fire was first discovered in a stairway adjoining a saloon owned by Meigs Selanders. So far no satisfactory theory has been advanced for its origin, although many believe it to have been due to an explosion of some kind.

Sensational developments, in which a romance is expected to figure, are looked for.

LICENSE IS GRANTED AT COLUMBUS MONDAY

Miss Sullivan and Mr. Oral Millisor To Marry.

Mr. Oral LeRoy Millisor, whose home is in this city, but who is now employed as a telegraph operator in Springfield, and Miss Catherine Sullivan, of Columbus, were granted a marriage license in Columbus Monday morning. The bride is very well known in this city, having until quite recently lived with her sister, Mrs. Edson Campbell, of Campbell street.

AN INFANT DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Price.

Dorothy M., aged two years, eleven months, three weeks and three days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Price, of Bartram street, died of pneumonia, Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. The funeral service was held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Windfall church in Richland township.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed in the local postoffice:

Men.—Elwood Boggs, Walter Brubaugh, Elihu Bragg, Art Bryan, George Clemens, H B Cummings, F. Gelland, Carrol Carpenter, W L Dolton, Louis F. Franz, H H. Fry, Eldard Freeman, E H. Fry, Z A Griffin, C. J. Hoe, James Hite, Rev M L Horton, Samuel Hite, John Lime, Dr. L R Jenkins, Rev R Johnson, D S. Kramer, Elard Mc[illegible], Mr. McSweeney, A M. Rowe, Thomas Rail, Pat Sullivan, L R Sayer, O M. Varle, Bert Tipsh, R. T. L. Tool Co's A, Peter Mayer Supply & Oil company, Metal Store, T Tripp, Roy Wagoner, Pete B W Ware, J. E W. E M Wise, Rev C A Warner, Walter Zeis.

Women.—Mrs. U S. Baby's, Miss Mary Bish, Mrs. Clara Beach, Mrs. Lorena Cox, Mrs. Bessie Crow, Mrs. Ethel Cox, Mrs. R. E Hopper, Mrs. Mary Hinkle, Mrs. [illegible] Lorenz, Miss Rose Long, [illegible] Miss Mattie, Miss Tessie Mosier, Miss Ora Mitchell, Mrs. G. C. Myers, Mrs. A. Nelson, Mrs. Pete Seymour, Miss Ella Wilson.

Foreign.—Leo Tarapon.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

Help Him! A very delicate matter, to be sure, but do you think your husband is as good looking as he ought to be? Help him out! Offer to buy him a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor if he will only use it. Removes dandruff, keeps the hair soft and smooth, gives the proper finish to the general make-up. *Ask your doctor if there is one single injurious thing in Ayer's Hair Vigor. Formula published everywhere.* J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"MANHATTAN"—THE QUALITY STORE

Spring Neckwear

An advance shipment of early spring designed neckwear. All the newest color schemes are included.

"Snappy Stuff"

THE MANHATTAN

Good, Better, Best.

Are the only three qualities of merchandise handled by us. We made a specialty of everything we carry, and devote time and study to all. Our goods are MADE WELL and FIT WELL.

ASK ANYBODY

What the Golden Eagle does, is done right.

Golden Eagle Clothes Shop.

Good Chiffoniers

in Oak, Mahogany, Tuna Mahogany, Birdseye Maple, Curley Birch and Circassian Walnut.

$7.00 to $45.00.

Good Dressers to match at $14 to $54. The made well kind.

SCHAFFNER'S

Rubbers! Rubbers!

This slush ought to remind you of Rubbers.

Let us supply you.

PETTY & STARR.

COAL

The Ohio Milling and Elevator Co.

PHONE 22.

We have a fresh stock of POCAHONTAS, large lumps and very little slack, for the furnace $5.50. Still selling

Hocking $3.50 Delivered

Phone us today and get coal satisfaction.

THIS LAUNDRY

Means to do a good bit better by you than any other, or else it does not expect to win and hold your trade. The quality of our work is the best argument for permanent patronage.

THE ANTHONY LAUNDRY

STRELITZS TROUSER SALE.

98c for $1.50 value—$1.39 for $2.00 value—$1.89 for $3.00 values.

Strike for an odd Suits—½ original price.

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BREWERS SEEK POUND OF FLESH

The Special Interests Are Bound To Suffer.

STATE FINANCES TO BE MAINTAINED

Rose Bill Will Make a Hole in Receipts.

This Will Be Filled by the Receipts from the Howe Franchise Tax Bill. Brewers Claim That the Special Interests Become Alarmed at the Temperance Wave and Throw Them Down.

Columbus, O., Feb. 12.—The brewers are demanding their pound of flesh. The special interests are now boldly charged with aiding the passage of the county option bill, in order that other special interests might survive the legislative session safely.

Today it is no secret that war has been declared by the brewers against the great corporations.

The declarations made have laid bare the strength and alignment of the great influences that in the past have worked hand and hand against the people.

Ugly charges of trusts to the people violated by their lawmakers, are being made. The influences have now split in a war of reprisal.

The Howe franchise tax bill is to be reintroduced in the senate. It will have the support of the liquor interests.

Attorney Otto Renner, Cincinnati, chief of the lobbyist force which fought the Rose bill said: "As a Republican, I do not want to see the administration of Governor Harris a financial failure. The millions of threatened loss in taxes to the state by the Rose bill must be made up. The Howe franchise tax bill would make up the deficit."

Significance Not Lost.

Further Renner would not go, but the full significance of his declaration has not been lost either on legislators or on the special interests, who, three weeks ago, beat the Howe bill by four votes.

The special interests sacrificed the brewers and did it treacherously, the liquor men charge.

In the past, the people have been thwarted by the United defense of all the threatened interests. The other great corporations, frightened by the attitude of the legislature on laws that would curb special interests, threw their old allies, the brewers overboard.

Corporations Make no Fight.

That the corporations made no fight against the Rose bill is known. That they succored it under an agreement that they would be protected against legislation adverse to them alone is charged. This is said to be why the Rose bill was delayed until the Howe bill was beaten.

That any anti-saloon league leader traded a vote against the Howe bill or any measure against the corporations, cannot be proved, but that the brewers feel so sure of the truth of the things they charge that they mean to throw their influence directly against the special interests has been acknowledged by their leaders with Renner foremost among them.

The brewers rested secure that their old corporation allies would choke the Rose bill and maintain the old formation against the people. Signs of desertion became so patent a few days before the bill came up that no misinterpretation of the attitude of the corporations could be made.

Now the people have gained as allies an organized body which may throw the balance of power against the interests.

PROMISE TO FILL THE LONDON JAILS

London Suffragettes Say Martyrs to Cause Will Be Many.

London, Feb. 13. Leaders among the suffragettes who have created so many disturbances recently in the course of their campaign for the ballot, declare today that they will soon have London's jails filled to overflowing with martyrs to their cause. They will never cease their demonstrations until granted the right to vote, they say, will continue to go to prison rather than to recognize man-made laws by paying fines. Forty of the forty-two women arrested for the latest raid on the house of commons began their thirty days' sentences today. The other two are denounced as traitors for paying their fines.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedge Belt, of Sugar street, are the parents of a daughter born Tuesday night.

THE STORM CENTER OF THE CAMPAIGN

Miss Democracy Chooses the Middle and Northwestern States.

Washington, Feb. 12. Insofar as she is able to choose, Miss Democracy will make the middle and the northwestern states the storm center of her leap year campaign.

That was the decision of the party as represented by the congressional campaign committee when Representative James T. Lloyd, of Shelbyville, Missouri, was selected last night as chairman. Even when Representative Bowers, of Missouri, and Representative Flood, of Virginia, contenders for the honor, threw their strength to Representative Ryan, of Buffalo, New York, the northern man fell far short of the goal, receiving only fifteen votes to twenty-three for the Missourian.

CUPID GIVEN SETBACK IN THE PROBATE COURT

Groom Refused License To Marry Delaware County Girl.

All Is Well That Ends Well—Miss Laura Elsie Miley Will Marry Mr. Earl James Stiffler—License Secured in Delaware.

Cupid was given an unexpected setback by Probate Judge Foster, Wednesday afternoon, when Earl James Stiffler, a young farmer residing near Waldo, applied for a license to wed Miss Laura Elsie Miley.

Stiffler told about himself and his family history in answer to the judge's questions, as required by the statutes, then he gave the name of his bride.

"Where does she live?" naively inquired the judge.

"Delaware county," said the would-be Benedict, and then his day dream was shattered for a moment when he was informed that, under the law, he would have to go to Delaware and obtain a license.

Somewhat vexed because of the law's delay in his particular case, Stiffler, who is twenty-six years old, hurried from the court-house and caught an interurban car for the classical city. There he secured the necessary license. He then made arrangements with Rev. Mr. Hurrelbrink at Prospect to perform the ceremony at the home of the pastor Thursday.

Fifth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Tobias, celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday. About ten guests were present including several friends from Bucyrus.

MISSOURI BANK SAFE IS BLOWN

Bank Building at Rich Hill Is Wrecked.

THE ROBBERS GET ALMOST $25,000

Two Charges of Explosives Used on the Job.

Door of the Outer Vault Is Blown Off Its Hinges and Hurled Ten Feet Away—Inner Safe Is Blown by Second Explosion—Robbers, Supposed To Be Three in Number, Disdain the Silver.

Rich Hill, Mo., Feb. 12. Daylight today disclosed that cracksmen who blew the Farmers and Manufacturers' bank here at 12:45 o'clock this morning, secured between $20,000 and $25,000 in currency. Silver was scattered about the floor of the wrecked building.

Posses are scattered throughout the country, seeking the men who robbed the bank.

Three men are supposed to have done the work. None of them was seen but Night Policeman Mead, who fired shots to awaken the citizens. Heard three shots.

Close to $25,000 Taken.

Vice President J. T. Moore, of the bank, this morning estimated the amount taken to be close to $25,000. The bank's capital and surplus is $50,000 and its savings deposits are $100,000. It is one of the oldest banks in Missouri and was well protected by burglary insurance.

Two charges of explosive were used and the building was almost wrecked. The robbers must have had a miraculous escape from being killed by falling bricks. The outer vault was blown, the door being found ten feet away. The inner safe was opposed to the second explosion, and the currency taken. The robbers did not stop to pick up the silver.

EXTERMINATE BY DYNAMITE

That's the Plan To Wipe Out the Americans

IN LITTLE TOWN OF SANTA ROSA

Fifteen Men Blown Through the Roof.

Mexicans Are Suspected of the Crime—Dynamite Found Under Homes of Superintendent and Foreman, the Company Store and the Boarding-House Where the Americans Are Taking Supper.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 12.—News has just reached here of an attempt to exterminate with dynamite the entire American population of Santa Rosa, a mining town, twenty-one miles south of here. A boarding-house was demolished and fifteen men gathered there were blown through the roof, but none was fatally injured.

Mexicans are suspected. They put dynamite under the homes of the superintendent, the mine foreman, the company store and the boarding-house where the Americans take their meals. The fuses were set off simultaneously during the supper hour. The boarding-house was demolished. Several of the fifteen men sustained broken legs and arms and all of them were rendered unconscious. The company store and superintendent's office also were demolished but the stick of explosive placed under the home of Thomas Fagin, the foreman, did not explode.

Governor Torres sent rurales to the scene and they are scouring the district. The work is believed to be that of sympathizers with the Mexican revolutionists arrested in Los Angeles recently.

HUSBAND SEES WIFE IN MOVING PICTURE

For Whom He Has Been Searching for Five Years.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 12.—Jumping from his seat in a moving picture show, George Soshetto shrieked: "My wife! My wife! I've found her."

Cosheto was rushing toward a New York street scene flashed on the screen. There was a crowd of men and women moving along the walk. A pretty face smiled in the center. The picture changed. Cosheto ran screaming madly from the little theater. He walked to and fro in the streets, wringing his hands. Then Policeman Hannis took him in charge.

Cosheto had been seeking five years for his wife. He had got his first glimpse of her in the picture.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Leslie M. Shaw States What He Would Like.

Shaw Says Morgan Is a Very Much Better Man Than He Is Given Credit for Being—Man of Calm, Strong Judgment.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13. The Detroit Journal prints the following story from its staff correspondent, under date of Jackson, Michigan:

Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, said last night while waiting for a train: "I'd like to see J. Pierpont Morgan president of the United States.

"Of course, that remark will be misunderstood. But Mr. Morgan is a much misunderstood man. If he was president, he would give an administration that would rank with the best in the history of our executives. Mr. Morgan is a big man, morally and mentally. If he was in the White House he would sink his own interests entirely and devote himself to the paramount questions confronting the country, bringing to bear the calm, strong judgment that has made him such a power in the world of finance."

IF YOU'RE WEAK

and run down at this season of the year you can expect to suffer from **Chills, Colds, Grippe** or a spell of **Stomach and Liver trouble.** Therefore be wise and build up the entire system by the use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It has a reputation of 54 years' standing as the kind that it can cure. **Poor Appetite, Belching, Heartburn, Sour Risings, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, General Weakness and Female Ills.** Try a bottle. All druggists

FEAR VIOLENCE TOWARD POPE

Unusual Precautions Taken To Guard Pontiff.

SCENE OF RELIGIOUS CEREMONY CHANGED

Danger in Celebrating Rite in St. Peter's.

Vatican Is Warned of Anarchistic Activity Throughout the Old World—The Taking of the Lives of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Believed To Be but First of Series of Tragedies.

Rome, Feb. 12.—The unusual precautions taken to guard the Pope from any danger of violence while celebrating the rite of the Greek church yesterday, the fifteenth centennial of St. John Chrysostom, were the direct result of police warnings of a revival of anarchistic activity throughout Europe.

Detective bureaus at all the capitols were notified from Lisbon a few days following the assassination of King Carlos and Prince Luiz that the crime was believed to be only the first one of a series planned by a terrorist organization with branches at all important continental cities. Acting on these advices, extra care has been taken ever since the Portuguese tragedy to prevent similar attempts elsewhere.

The original intention was to have held yesterday's services here in St. Peter's, but the plan was abandoned on account of the vast crowd sure to assemble, with the attendant opportunities for an attempt at violence, and the rites were celebrated at the Vatican instead.

SOME AWFUL JOLTS GIVEN THE HOODOO

Gets Deathblow Thirteen Minutes After Midnight.

Thirteen at a Feast in the Windy City on the Thirteenth—Whole Gamut of Hoodoo Producing Acts Is Run.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Never again be afraid of the hoodoo "13." It received its death blow at thirteen minutes past midnight this morning when thirteen judges, physicians, and other professional men, together with their friends, assisted in the funeral ceremonies over the ancient superstition. Mirrors were broken, salt was spilled over the table and the whole gamut of hoodoo producing acts was run in the celebration of the event. Michael Hyland, chief ruler of the Thirteen club, sat under a raised umbrella as he presided as toastmaster. Just 113 guests and members were gathered at the thirteen tables at Bismarck garden, while thirteen waiters served them. After the dinner a dance was given, for which an orchestra of thirteen pieces played. There were thirteen numbers on the program. The festivities continued until 4:13 o'clock and as the guests left they walked under ladders conveniently placed.

We are all apt to substitute candor with he faults of others for honesty with our own.

All men are born good, but few stay good.

Some women are as set in their ways as an old hen.

UTTERLY INSOLVENT AND WITHOUT ASSETS

United States Independent Telephone Company in Bad.

Appointment of Receiver Is Asked by a Creditor, Who Claims the Company Can Not Meet Its Obligations—Hearing February 18.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 12.—Vice Chancellor Howell has signed an order directing the United States Independent Telephone company to show cause, February 18, why it should not be judged insolvent and a receiver be appointed.

Application for the order was made by counsel for J. M. E. Oatis of Rochester, New York, a stockholder of the company. The bill signed by counsel alleges that the company, which is described as a holding corporation with authorized capital stock of $5[illegible], is utterly and hopelessly insolvent and entirely without assets to meet its debts and obligations.

MRS. M'DONALD FREED BY JURY

Not Guilty of the Murder of Artist Guerin.

END OF CELEBRATED CASE IS REACHED

Widow of Former Chicago Leader at Liberty.

The Verdict Is Returned After Six and a Half Hours of Deliberation on the Part of the Jurors—The Defendant Displays No Emotion When Finding Is Announced. Story of the Tragedy.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Not guilty was the verdict returned by the jury in the case of Mrs. Dora McDonald, who was charged with murder of Webster Guerin, the jury reaching its finding after six and a half hours' deliberation. Mrs. McDonald, who is the widow of Michael C. McDonald, former political leader of this city, received the verdict without emotion. After the woman had been discharged she was taken to an hotel by relatives. It was announced later that she will retire to a sanitarium. Despite her nervous and physical condition during the trial and the months following the tragedy, no hint of a possible attack of insanity was offered by the defense at the trial.

Webster S. Guerin was shot and killed in his studio in the Omaha building here, February 21, 1907. Mrs. Donald was alone with him when the tragedy occurred and was immediately arrested and charged with the murder. Her husband and Leopold Freeman, president of the Champion Chemical works, signed bail bonds for $50,000 after her indictment, March 30, 1907. The shock of the tragedy proved disastrous to McDonald and he died August 9, 1907, after an illness of several weeks. His fortune was left to the accused woman and his two sons, one the child of a former marriage. Special provision was made in his will for Mrs. McDonald's defense and the instrument was attacked in court by his former wife, Mrs. Mary McDonald, from whom he had obtained a divorce. It developed at the trial just concluded that Guerin and Mrs. Dora McDonald had been more or less intimate for almost ten years, their relations having begun when Guerin was less than 17 years old. The state asserted that Guerin had attempted to dissolve these relations and that the woman shot him in a jealous rage. The defense attacked Guerin's character, asserting that he had systematically blackmailed Mrs. McDonald for years and offered evidence tending to show that he had attacked her in his studio on the day of the tragedy.

TO SUFFER FOR DEATHS OF 1,000 PASSENGERS

Conviction of Captain of General Slocum Is Confirmed.

United States Court of Appeals Upholds Lower Court—Van Schaick Does Not Have Vessel Properly Equipped for Fighting Fire.

New York, Feb. 12.—The United States court of appeals today affirmed the judgment of conviction in the case of Captain William H. Van Schaick, who was in command of the steamer, General Slocum, which was destroyed by fire in New York harbor on June 15, 1903, with the loss of more than 1,000 excursionists.

Van Schaick was convicted of failing to see that his boat was properly equipped with fire-fighting apparatus and of holding the fire drills imposed by law. He has been out on bail ever since his conviction.

DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD CONVENTION

Will Name a Candidate for Circuit Judge.

The Marion County Democratic Executive committee held a meeting in the office of Jacoby & Donithen, Wednesday night, and directed the chairman, J. Walter Jacoby, to issue a call for a mass convention to be held at the court-house a week from next Saturday to choose thirty-nine delegates and alternates to the judicial convention of this circuit court district to be held at Lima, February 27.

At this convention a candidate will be selected to succeed Judge Caleb H. Norris. The only avowed candidate for the nomination is J. H. Kindler of Findlay.

A daughter was born Tuesday night to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cockrell, of south State street.

RECEPTION GIVEN FOR R. E. MITCHELL

Lewis Home Is the Scene of Pleasant Affair.

Honoring R. E. Mitchell, formerly director of the First Presbyterian church choir, who left Thursday for New York, where he has accepted a position as a chorister in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, about forty members of the Presbyterian choir gave a reception at the home of Miss Nancy Lewis, of south Main street, Wednesday evening.

The time was passed with music, both instrumental and vocal. Mrs. Lowery Langley, who has succeeded Mr. Mitchell as leader of the choir, contributed several solos, and Mr. Mitchell also sang several selections. Walter Moore sang a solo. As a token of esteem, Mr. Mitchell was presented a handsome watch fob and a gold locket.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

Directors Elected for the Coming Year.

More Than $22,000 Paid Farmers for Milk During the Past Year—A Pleasant Social Hour and Banquet Follows the Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Marion Pure Milk company was held at the office of Jones & Wilson, Wednesday evening, and a one and one-half per cent quarterly dividend was declared. The old board of directors, W. T. Jones, D. E. Gardner, M. H. Bain, G. Hedges and A. J. Myers, was elected for another year.

The report of the manager, D. E. Gardiner, showed that more than $22,000 was paid the farmers of Marion county for the past year for milk, and the added interest of producers promises to greatly relieve the milk famine which has prevailed since last summer.

Provision was also made for adding some new improvements, which will make the local plant one of the best outside the largest cities.

After the business session all the drivers and employes were invited to a banquet prepared at the Busy Bee dining-hall and for more than an hour the company of fourteen enjoyed pleasant hospitality.

W. Garwood, M. A. Bowers and A. C. Barber of Big Springs were present.

The reason a woman hates logic so is she thinks it has something to do with fair play.

A mother never enjoys a visit away from home unless she can worry about the children.

CHURCH HURLED HIGH IN THE AIR

Magazine Explodes in Armenian Quarter at Van.

ARMENIANS RESIST TURKISH SOLDIERS

When the Latter Attempt To Carry Off Supplies.

Furious Battle Follows and During Its Progress the Explosion Occurs. Combatants Blown in Every Direction, Many Buildings in the Vicinity Are Razed—Many Killed Under Ruins or Hit by Wreckage.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—Many persons have been killed and the greater part of the Armenian quarters at Van, Asia Minor, wrecked by the explosion of a magazine, the seizure of which by Turkish soldiers an Armenian band was resisting when the blast occurred.

The Armenians, who were evidently preparing for an uprising against the Turks, had concealed a quantity of dynamite, cartridges and rifles in a church, according to the reports from Van.

The Turkish soldiers had found the hiding place and were carrying the arms and ammunition away when the Armenians, determined to prevent its loss, attacked them and a furious fight followed.

The explosion hurled the church high in the air, the combatants were blown in every direction, many buildings in the vicinity were demolished and large numbers of people, it is reported, were either buried in the ruins or killed by flying bits of wreckage.

Van, which has about 30,000 population, is an important seat of American missions, but so far as known none of these suffered.

A daughter was born Tuesday night to Mr and Mrs. Angelo Balmasco of north Main street.

REFORM IDEAS OF PRESIDENT

Senator Rayner Makes Charge in the Senate.

THE CONSTANT FEAR OF A DISTURBANCE

People Looking for a Paralysis of Business.

An Idea Running Through the Public Mind That the President Regards Every Man Identified Largely in Business as a Malefactor Who Should Serve at Least One Term in the Penitentiary.

Washington, Feb. 12.—In connection with a denunciation of the Aldrich currency bill in the senate this afternoon, Senator Rayner, Maryland, charged that the present business depression was caused by the "unlawful character" of the president's reform methods coupled with a general fear of some "new volcanic disturbance" from the White House that would paralyze the business of the country.

"From the violent fervor of his utterances," Rayner exclaimed, "there is an idea running through the public mind that the president has come to the conclusion that every man engaged in a large business enterprise is a malefactor, and that every good citizen of the land ought to spend at least one term in the penitentiary.

Blames the President.

"I say with great deference and respect both of the office and its occupant that the president of the United States has, with the best intentions, unconsciously contributed to the misfortunes that have overtaken us," he continued. "I unite with him in the warfare that is waging against the violators of the law and the oppressors of the people. He cannot be too severe for me in his arraignment of their iniquitous practices. When it comes to the Standard Oil company and other kindred alliances, no man in this chamber would go to a greater length than I am willing to go in driving them, if possible, from the face of the republic. I differ, however, with the president in his method of assault. Malefactors should receive penal punishment and a whole generation of innocent people ought not to suffer for the sins of their oppressors. One day of imprisonment may do the work better than all the heaviest fines that can be levied upon the institutions they represent. I differ with the president in his remedies, because he has suggested one after another, utterly impossible of accomplishment by the federal government."

Only Basis for Approval.

Senator Rayner found his only basis for approval of the Aldrich bill in the fact that it will provide only a temporary remedy. He said he was not an advocate of asset or credit currency or the Central bank scheme. He did, however, favor a plan providing for a joint association of national banks for the purpose of enabling each member of the association to issue notes upon the joint credit of the associated banks, with a reserve against the notes entirely distinct from the reserve against their deposit liabilities.

"I have a greater solicitude for perfectly safe and sound currency than for an overabundant circulation," he exclaimed.

Rayner's chief objection to the bill was that it did not deal with the subject of bank reserves. He charged that the money of the country "is concentrated at points that dominate the banking interests of the land," and declares that the people who really need the money, "are all sacrificed to gratify and appease the demands that are concentrated around the financial centers of the country."

Rayner held that there will never be any permanent relief until the entire banking system is reformer, "in the interests of the American people against the special interests who, under our present laws, exercise a controlling influence with the banks and the treasury of the United States."

In pointing out the blow holes in the present reserve system, Rayner exclaimed: "Why, sir, the native savages upon the banks of the Senegambia river, with their elephants teeth and the bark of the mulberry as a circulating medium, have a better system of finance than this."

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Eggs—Extras 22; firsts 19; prime firsts 20.

Butter—Extra creamery 33; firsts 28&30; seconds 22@24; extra dairy 29.

Live poultry—Turkeys 12; chickens 11½; ducks 11; geese per dozen $5@7.

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TAFT CAPTURES THE DELEGATES

His Forces Encounter No Serious Opposition.

MANAGER CLAIMS SOLID DELEGATION

Mr. Vorys Issues Bulletin Saying Ohio for Taft.

Congressional Primaries Are Held in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-First Districts—Taft Refuses To Talk on Result.

Columbus, O., Feb. 12. — With returns in from every county in the state except Hardin, which will not hold a convention until Feb. 22, Taft Manager Vorys issued the following statement on the result of the Republican primaries held Tuesday throughout the state:

"Ohio is for Taft. The result of the primaries completes the demonstration. Every county (except one with seven delegates) has now selected its delegates to the state convention. Every county has selected Taft delegates. The state convention will be unanimous for Taft, for every one of the 850 delegates is for, and is instructed for, Taft. This unanimity also demonstrates that every one of the 46 Ohio delegates to the national convention will be for Taft."

No serious opposition developed in the primaries. The supreme court destroyed all chances of success by the Foraker element in Cuyahoga county by declaring the Taft county committee was the only valid organization of its kind in that county, and the selection of delegates there went by default, no ticket being placed in the field against the Taft candidates. In Knox county the opposition to Taft had brought an independent ticket into the field, the Independents, however, being all Foraker men. The Taft candidates won easily, the vote being about four to one in their favor. Actual voting for delegates to the state convention was carried on in but 35 out of the total of 88 counties in the state, the Taft delegates in 52 counties having no opposition, and their names were simply certified as having been elected, and no vote being taken in Hardin. It was the general belief that votes would be cast in 36 counties, but the failure of the Foraker men to bring out an opposition ticket in Cuyahoga county reduced the number by one.

Congressional primaries were held in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, greater part of the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first districts, and in small portions of the Seventh and Nineteenth. In all but the last two, wherein the voting was in too limited a territory to be decisive, the Taft people won without opposition. In the Ninth, Sixth and Sixteenth districts candidates for congress were nominated directly at the primaries. It was the original intention to select delegates to the national convention in the same manner, but later it was decided, in order to avoid all chance of future complications, to name the delegates at a regular district convention.

D. A. Hollingsworth of Cadiz was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Sixteenth district at a direct primary.

In the Eighth district, congressional primaries were not held in one county, Hardin, but the result there can not possibly override the vote in the remainder of the district, and the two delegates to the Chicago convention are certain for Taft.

Jesse Taylor was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Sixth district, the nomination being made by direct primary. Mr. Taylor is the mayor of Jamestown, Greene county.

THE CROP ADVICES ARE ENCOURAGING

Mild Weather Is Experienced in Europe.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Foreign crop advices to the department of agriculture are a trifle more optimistic than they were a month ago. This is attributed to mild weather throughout the greater part of Europe.

Severe conditions have been the rule in Russia and prospects are discouraging in the great wheat belt of that country. The winter grain in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria are still precarious. Conditions in India have improved considerably with the breaking of a long drought on January 10. Argentine crops are safely harvested, and the yield of wheat is a record one, both in size and quality. The immense crop of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat has been authorized by imperial decree in Portugal to alleviate the shortage there.

AN ENOCH ARDEN CASE AT MEADVILLE

Returns After Seven Years To Find His Wife Re-Married.

Meadville, Pa., Feb. 12.—Seven years after he had mysteriously disappeared from his home near here, during which time he had accummulated half a million dollars, George Graham returned Tuesday to find his wife married to G. W. Kough. Several weeks ago the couple learned that Graham was still alive and upon legal advice were married a second time yesterday. Upon his return Graham at once went to his old home, expecting to find his wife awaiting him. He was greeted by strange faces who told him that his wife had married Kough nearly seven years ago. Graham located his former wife and husband on a farm near here and when he made himself known, Mrs. Kough fainted. When she was revived the woman threw her arms around Kough's neck and shrieked: "Oh, I can't leave you! I love you best of all." After offering to divide his fortune with the couple, Graham said he proposed going back west as he did not care to mar his former wife's happiness.

Stranded on Lonely Island.

Washington, Feb. 12. — A man by the name of Jeffs, and whose home is said to have been in Connecticut, is believed to be stranded on one of the Galapagos or Tortoise islands, situated off the west coast of South America. A prominent person from Connecticut interested in Jeffs' case has written to the department asking one of the vessels of Admiral Evans' fleet to call at the islands on the way from Callao, Peru, to Magdalena bay, and make a search for him. According to the information at hand Jeffs is thought to be on the island of Santa Cruz, which also bears the name of Indefatigable, but definite data about him is lacking. Orders with that end in view will be given to Admiral Evans before he leaves Callao.

RULER'S ADDRESS IS THE MESSAGE

That's the Opinion of Judge Herrick.

THE KING MAY DO NO WRONG

Is the Sentiment Characterizing Document.

Compares the President's Last Message with That of the Governor of New York—Latter Is the Modest, Temperate Address of a Public Servant, Who Realizes a Duty To Obey and Execute Laws.

New York, Feb. 13. — President Roosevelt's last message was characterized as the "address of a ruler, thoroughly imbued with the feeling that the king can do no wrong," by former Judge D. Cady Herrick, in an address before the National Democratic club. "We have recently had two addresses to the American people," said he. "One by the governor of the state of New York and the other by the president of the United states. One is the modest, temperate address of a public servant who realizes that it is his duty to both obey and execute laws. The other characterized by the royal 'our' and 'we' is the address of a ruler, impatient of all limitations of his power; resentful that his conduct should be criticised, indignant that his policies should be challenged, vehemently instructing his legislators what laws to pass, and laying down rules of conduct for his judges to observe. It seems to me that the time has come when the country is entitled to a period of rest and peace and that we should return to the quiet and orderly but strict and equal administration of the laws."

BIG CINCINNATI HOUSE IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Application Is Made by President of the Company.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13. - The Robert Clarke company, one of the oldest book publishing houses in America, was placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Woodmansee Thursday on application of J. F. Laning, one of the members of the company. Howard Barney, one of the members of the firm, is receiver.

The receivership was forced by the proceedings against the publishing concern of Nor-Lousing Company, publishers of Norwalk, Ohio, Wednesday. Between the Norwalk company and the Robert Clarke company there have been close business ties for several years.

The Robert Clarke company is solvent, its assets are $1,000,000 and its liabilities $450,000. The business was founded in 1877, and the firm was probably one of the most important American literary houses.

The Norwalk company is now over its guilt by calling it names.

FORAKER VIEW OF PRIMARIES

Senator Makes a Statement on the Result.

HE SAYS THAT HIS FRIENDS STAY ALOOF

No Occasion for Slightest Degree of Surprise.

The Coming State Convention Will Be Composed of Representatives of Only One Faction of the Republican Party of Ohio, Foraker Declares—Special Reference Made to Contests in Sixth and Fifteenth.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A statement on the result of the primary elections held Tuesday in Ohio was given out by Senator Joseph B. Foraker. The statement reads:

"Nobody should be either surprised or misled by the result of the primaries in Ohio Tuesday. It has been common knowledge for weeks that the call for these primaries was of such character that my friends throughout the state refused to participate. Consequently there was no opposition to the selection of Taft delegates. Under such circumstances, he would, of course, carry everything. That the result of the primaries does not indicate anything conclusive should be manifest from the fact that the total vote polled will not represent more than 10 per cent of the Republicans of Ohio. There were only two districts in which there was any approach to a contest, and these contests were due to the fact that there were opposing candidates in each district for the nomination to congress. In the Sixth district the Taft candidate was defeated by 1,025, while in the Fifteenth district Mr. Dawes, the Taft leader and candidate for renomination, is probably beaten, according to the latest advices I have received. If there had been a primary in which we could have participated, similar results would have been possible, if not probable, all over the state. Recurring to the state convention, it should be borne in mind that it will be composed of the representatives of only one faction of the party. Not because the people have so decided, but because the course of the Taft managers was such as to bar everybody else out from participation."

Senator Dick declined to comment on the result in the Ohio primaries. He also refused to discuss the projected bolt convention. He said he knew nothing of the project, if there was such a project, "as yet." The senator also declined to commit himself on the question as to whether or not he regarded the convention of March 3 as "the regular convention" in Ohio.

Hughes May Name Delegates.

New York, Feb. 13.—A move to have the delegates-at-large and their alternates from this state to the national Republican convention named by Governor Hughes was officially started when Edward F. Cragin, chairman of the executive committee of the Hughes state league, and A. B. Humphreys, secretary of the Hughes national league, called on the governor and stated to him that it had been the custom for the state's choice for president to name the four delegates-at-large and their alternates, and that the custom should be adhered to this year. Governor Hughes thanked them and said he would take their suggestion into consideration.

On Deposit in Berlin.

New York, Feb. 13.—United States District Attorney Stimson is said to believe the reason he can't find more of Charles E. Morse's money and securities is because the financier has at least a large share of them on deposit in a Berlin bank.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Pennsylvania railroad has on its lines, east and west, 77,000 idle cars, representing an investment of $77,000,000.

Girls' industrial school and the dormitory attached at DeSmet, Ida., on the Coeur d'Alene reservation, were totally destroyed by fire.

Thomas O'Toole was killed and a dozen men were injured in a terrific explosion of molten steel at the Monongahela blast furnace of the National Tube company, McKeesport, Pa.

A woman is never satisfied unless she has at least one article that her neighbor can borrow.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

M. Blumberg, plaintiff, against Charles Hole, defendant.
Before Charles H. Conley, J. P. in and for Marion Tp., Marion county, Ohio
Charles Hole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 23d day of January, 1908, H. Blumberg caused an attachment to be issued out of the above named court in the amount of Twenty-three Dollars and Forty Cents ($23.40) making The Wells Fargo Express Company the Garnishee and that the same will be for hearing on or before the 6th day of April, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m.
C. H. CONLEY,
64-wed-wk-13 Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE W. BAKER IS TO BE THE MANAGER

Members of Old People's Band Hold Meeting.

BAND IS NAMED AFTER THE LEADER

Officers Are Elected for the New Organization, Which Arranges To Hold Regular Meetings—A Paper Is Being Circulated for the Subscriptions of Friends of Band.

Nearly all of the members of the disbanded People's band held a meeting in the old band room on west Center street Wednesday evening.

With the understanding that the band would receive some support from the business men of the city, G. W. Baker decided to accept the leadership and management of the band, the choice being unanimous. It was then decided by all of the members that the band should be called the Baker band after the leader who kept the old organization together for fourteen years and now heads the new band. Some of the business men of the city are circulating a paper for subscriptions for the support of the new band. It was decided to meet every week for practice.

The officers for the new band were elected as follows:

S. B. Creasap, president; Harvey Martin, vice president; Edward Clark, secretary; Jesse Bowler, treasurer; Harry Zachman, C. J. Wissler and Albert Cull, members of the board of directors.

Monster Balloon Sold.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—Charles A. Coey, president of the Aeronautique club of Chicago, purchased a 100,000 cubic foot balloon from Morriss A. Heinmann of this city, to be used in the Chicago balloon races July 2, 3 and 4. The balloon is more than 20,000 cubic feet larger than the largest balloon competing in the international races here last fall.

DICK'S OPINION OF THE OHIO SITUATION

Another State Convention Will Not Be Necessary.

THE FORAKER-DICK FORCES WILL FIGHT

Dick Refuses To Give an Opinion as to the Legality of the Proceedings of Tuesday—Does Not Wish To Be a Delegate-at-Large to the Chicago Convention.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Dick does not believe that the anti-Taft element in Ohio, of which he is one of the leaders, will find it necessary to call another state convention, or state mass meeting, for the purpose of choosing four delegates-at-large in opposition to those to be named by the Taft forces at their state convention.

Dick says he does not consider such a move essential.

The Foraker-Dick forces, he says will push the fight to the last ditch in each of the congressional districts for delegates and where Taft delegates were elected, Foraker contesting delegates will be chosen, man for man. He thought they had considerable reason to hope that straight-out Foraker men would be chosen in many of the districts. He would pass no opinion as to whether he thought the primaries of Tuesday were legal. He was quite positive that he did not want to be a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention.

Speaking of the primaries, he said that it would be very interesting to find out just what proportion of the total Republican vote in the state was represented in Tuesday's proceedings. He said in a country where there are 15,000 Republican voters, the "Tafters," to the number of seventy-three, got together and nominated a ticket. The county committee not only refused to recognize that ticket, but adopted a resolution denouncing the state central committee for the form of call under which they were chosen. Yet fourteen delegates will go to the state convention from Summit county, and the question is, whom will they represent. There are over fifty other counties in the state, the senator said, where practically the same conditions obtain. Under these circumstances he recognized that it was useless to carry the contest into the state convention, but he wanted to know what representation hundreds of thousands of Republican voters of the state would have there with delegates chosen in such fashion. The senator refused to be quoted and said that he knew nothing about any plans for the suggested holding of another state convention in behalf of the Foraker adherents.

If you can't resist the temptation to gossip, go in front of a mirror and tell it to yourself.

SHIFT BLAME TO ARCHITECT

That's Plan of the Accused at Harrisburg.

THE STATE OFFICERS INNOCENT AS LAMBS

Architect Huston Is the Bold, Bad Grafter.

It Is Manifest from the Statement of the Case for the Defense That Such Is To Be the Program To Be Followed—Three Former State Officers Will Claim They Relied on Acts of Architect.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—That the blame for the alleged abuses in the contracts for the furnishings of the new capitol will be shifted from Contractor Sanderson and three former state officers now on trial in the Dauphin county court for conspiracy, to Architect Huston, is apparent from the opening statements of counsel for the defense to the jury. Following the refusal of Judge Kunkel to make an order to give binding instructions to the jury to acquit all of the four defendants, the lawyers for the defense began their opening arguments. Statements were made by Mr. Rothermel for Contractor Sanderson and by Mr. Gilbert for former Auditor General Snyder. They contended that, as agent of the board of grounds and buildings, the defendants relied on Huston as to the correctness of the bills of the contractors, and that it was his duty to certify to the quality and quantity of all the furnishings before the bills were paid.

AN ERIE PASSENGER KILLS SECTION MEN

Workmen Run Down in East Part of City.

MARTIN COUGHLIN AND CLYDE BILLETT

Coughlin Loses His Life in Endeavor To Save a Sack of Potatoes—Italian Tries To Drag Billet from the Track and Has a Narrow Escape. Dead Men Married.

Clyde R. Billett, aged thirty, and Martin Coughlin, aged fifty, met instant death by being run down by Erie passenger train No. 13, near the Madison street crossing shortly before 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and Carmon Breanza, an Italian member of the party, escaped the fate of his fellow-workmen by about two feet. The dead men are Americans and married, both residing in this city.

Billet was foreman of the Erie section gang and the other two men were working under him. The men had been working in Caledonia, Wednesday, and were enroute home on a handcar when the fatal accident occurred. The men quit work at Caledonia at 4:30 o'clock, but having stopped at the village to purchase some potatoes, were half an hour late in returning to their homes in this city. All of the men noticed the approaching train when it was about half a mile distant, but all supposed it to be a freight as it was past the time for No. 13. However this train was running late, and was at the time of the accident, running at a speed of about sixty miles an hour to make up time.

Just after passing Madison street about 100 yards, the men noticed the approaching train and came to a stop to take their hand car from the tracks. The sound of the rapidly approaching train was drowned by the passing of Big Four passenger No. 16. It was while the men were trying to lift the heavy car from the rails that the passenger came down upon them and crushed out their lives. Breanza seeing the train but a very short distance away, called to his fellow men to get out of the way. The car had already been turned sideways to the tracks and was partially off. Coughlin replied that he would throw off the potatoes and had no sooner made the remark than he was hurled into eternity. Breanza crossed the track in front of the train and tried to pull Billet from the tracks, but the latter had a hold of the handcar and could not be moved. Breanza succeeded in jumping to the side of the track just in time to keep from meeting the fate of his fellow workmen.

The two unfortunate men were thrown a distance of about 150 feet, both bodies falling to the east of the track. The train was brought to a stop about a half mile distant from the scene of the horrible accident and the crew hurried back. The Hess and Mosher ambulance was summoned and removed the dead men to the morgue after the coroner had viewed the remains. At the morgue an examination was made of the injuries of the men. Billett's head was crushed in at the rear and he was otherwise bruised and injured. Almost every bone in Coughlin's body was broken. Billett has been foreman of the section gang about ten months. Coughlin had been working for the company but little over a month.

The funeral service of Coughlin will be held at St. Mary's church, Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and the funeral of Billets will be held at Martel, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FRED WIGLE KNOWN TO MARION PEOPLE

Tries To Organize a Theatrical Company Here.

A letter has been made public by the coroner at Cleveland revealing the motive for the murder and suicide, in the case of Fred Wigle, who killed his wife and then committed suicide as they lay side by side in bed Tuesday night.

In the letter Wigle tells of his efforts to have a home for his wife and his final success when he accumulated enough to purchase a beautiful home in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He then told of another home in Pittsburg which he established and which his wife broke up in a day.

The letter tells how he came to Cleveland to affect a reconciliation and spent his last dollar upon his wife in his efforts. "She is not only heartless, but cruel," reads the letter.

Wrigle was formerly a machinist at Mansfield and for a time was manager of a "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" company. Wigle once spent some time in Marion in an effort to organize a "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" company. While the effort was a failure, the man made many acquaintances in this city, and many people here will remember him.

BRYAN KNOCKS MR. ROOSEVELT

But in a Refined, Gentlemanly Manner.

SAYS THAT HE'S NOT A DICTATOR

Has No Patronage with Which To Corrupt.

Has No Wealth with Which To Buy. Says That the Sum of His Offending Has Been That He Has Talked Frankly and Fearlessly on the Subjects in Which the Entire Country Is Interested.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In a public address here, William J. Bryan said in part: "I shall be content if, when my days are numbered, it can be truthfully said of me that I was a toiler, laboring as best I could. If I ever hold office it must not be because I want it, but because they want me to serve them. Sometimes eastern papers have called me a dictator. How could I be a dictator? What have I with which to influence one single vote? I have no patronage with which to corrupt you. I never had. I have no wealth which to buy you. I never had. I have no corporations behind me with which to terrorize you. I never had. What is the sum of my offending? It is that I have talked to you frankly and fearlessly on the things in which we are both interested. It is that I have defended Democracy as I have understood Democracy."

Christian Scientist's Death.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 13. — Miss Mary Ports died at Proctor hospital of typhoid fever. She was a Christian Scientist, and when taken sick early last week no physician was summoned. She became steadily worse and Saturday became unconscious. It was thought she was dying, and Dr. Marcy was summoned by persons in the house. He found a party of friends gathered about her bed, who protested at his "intrusion." He at once ordered her taken to the hospital, despite the protests of those about the bedside. Miss Ports never regained consciousness.

Paper Mills Closed.

Livermore Falls, Me., Feb. 13.—Orders have been received from the New York office of the International Paper company to shut down the Umbazog mills of the corporation here until further notice. Similar orders have been sent to other mills of the company in New England. The general policy of curtailment is due to the fact that for a time the production has been greater than the needs of the trade.

You hold a boy from power when you protect him from pain and hardship.

GOES THROUGH LOWER HOUSE

Bill To Permit City To Sell to Consumers.

SPIRITED DEBATE OVER THE MEASURE

Measures of Interest in the Upper Body.

The Senate Passes the Huffman Primary Elections Bill Without a Dissenting Vote—The Espy School Board Proposition Is Knocked Out. Tax Resolution Is Adopted by the Senate—Legislative Notes.

Columbus, O., Feb. 13. — There was animated debate in the lower house over the Shuler bill, which restores to municipalities the right to erect electric light, heat and power and artificial gas plants and sell the product of the same to private consumers. This power was taken away from municipalities by the municipal code passed at a special session of the general assembly in 1902. The Shuler bill also validates all bonds issued by municipalities for the erection of municipal lighting plants under the impression that such powers were vested in municipalities. The bill was passed, 71 to 4.

The bill by Mr. Hatfield of Clark county, providing for the closing of saloons on Memorial day, May 30, was passed by the house, 62 to 15, after the amendment offered last week by Mr. Foster of Hancock county had been reconsidered and defeated. The Foster amendment made it unlawful for any person to drink intoxicants either on Memorial day or on Sunday under penalty of $100 fine. The house accepted the amendment under a misapprehension as to its scope.

Two measures were recommended in the house to the committee on cities. One was Mr. Hunt's bill that all milk sold in cities shall be certified, and the other Mr. Stockwell's joint resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment creating municipal courts in cities instead of courts of justices of the peace.

The senate passed the primary election bill by Mr. Huffman of Butler county without a dissenting vote. The bill provides for compulsory direct primaries for the nomination of all candidates for county and municipal offices. It is optional with controlling party committees whether candidates for district and state offices shall be chosen by direct primary or by delegate convention. Primaries for the selection of candidates and delegates shall be held by all parties simultaneously on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September, except in presidential years, when they may be held in May. All primaries are to be conducted under the auspices of the boards of elections, and the Australian ballot is to be used. Counties and municipalities must pay the cost.

There was a spirited debate in the senate over the bill by Senator Espy of Hamilton county, which provided for small boards of education to be elected at large in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton. The bill met with vigorous opposition from Senator Meek of Dayton and Senator Brandt of Franklin. The bill was defeated, 15 yeas to 14 nays, 19 votes being necessary to pass it. The defeat of the bill was clinched by the senate voting down a motion to reconsider.

The resolution of Gayman, providing for the submission to a vote of the people of the constitutional amendment suggested by the tax commission giving the legislature power to classify property for taxation, was also adopted by the senate without debate. The Rose county option bill was messaged to the house from the senate and was placed on the calendar for its second reading. It will be referred to temperance committee.

Haunted by Dream; Suicides.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—Haunted by a dream in which he was accused of a crime, Christopher Fagen, a coachman, committed suicide at the place where he was employed. Coroner Kistler found a letter written by Fagen which said, "I can't stand it any longer." The letter read: "I dreamed last night that a terrible crime had been committed, that persons I know accused me for spite. I fear the dream will come true, and this is the only way out of the trouble. May God help me." Fagen was a widower, and it is thought his mind was deranged.

All Hands Saved.

London, Feb. 13.—The steamship, Larrinaga, passing Kinsale today, signaled:

"We have on board all hands from the American four mast schooner Harriet C. Kerlin."

When women borrow trouble they usually pay back double.

Be advertising your wrongs you will add to your collection.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

$1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SATURDAY - - FEBRUARY 15

Japan isn't half as game as the world has held her to be. She is squirming under the war taxes, and the pension attorneys have hardly begun perfecting their claims!

Charles Dana Gibson—and his artistic judgment cannot be questioned—says men and women "are growing better looking all the time," which may be taken as another straw to show that the world is growing better. It will prove something of a task to make a thinking man believe it probable that humanity is growing better to look upon and worse at heart. There's nothing to such a view. Our sins have their impress upon our faces. The face of a man or woman tells the story of his or her life.

"There is no pathway, howsoe'er obstructed," says the Baltimore Sun, "but one snow shovel's there." If the wicked have any confidence in the Sun, this ought to afford them a lot of comfort.

James J. Hill says: "Stop the ghost dance." It's hard to tell whether that will put Mr. Hill among the "nature fakers" or the "undesirable citizens."

It's no trick at all to make Mr. Loeb believe that third-term cat has nine lives.

"Getting up to take in a bottle of frozen milk," says the Cleveland Leader, "is one of the things which keeps up the world's visible supply of pessimists." But who, save a pessimist, would think of getting up to carry in a bottle of frozen milk? An optimist would wait until he was ready to use it, then add a little flavoring and call it ice-cream.

Young Hargis appears to be "a chip off the old block."

In no state in the union does hope beat so strong, population considered, as in Massachusetts. Its women outnumber its men 80,000.

The Chicago Tribune says it's pronounced Say-chen-yee. Had we been Gladys we would have hesitated a long time before paying $5,000,000 to change our name to anything like that.

"How soon shall we arrive at that state of perfection where the state's homes for the unfortunate will not need periodical investigation?" asks the Chicago News. That's something of a poser, but when the heads of such institutions no longer claim credit for attaining the lowest per capita cost, a good start toward the desired end will have been made.

Still the picturesqueness of Bob Evans' language didn't handicap him so much when traversing the strait and narrow way to the Pacific as it will on the strait and narrow way to that other goal.

The original Taft man is becoming as numerous as the oldest Odd Fellow.

That proposed bill to legalize the paying of salaries to members of boards of education was objectionable in addition to the fact that it would have brought politics into the schools; it would have resulted in drawing poorer material to the school board.

When the president proposed to place a doctor in command of a hospital ship, Rear Admiral Brownson told him it was against the law, but a doctor was placed in command of the *Relief*. When the president sought to place W. M. Rossiter in charge of the government printing office, Secretary Cortelyou told the president it was against the law and Assistant Public Printer Bryan remains in charge. The difference may be in the men. Brownson told the president the facts and resigned. Cortelyou was equally generous with the facts, but stood pat. We rather fancy the latter's style of play.

It will be just like those Toledo ice men to expect the public to pay for their jail sentences as well as their fines.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "William J. Bryan will get a rest of several months after the election in November, and it may be forever." Is it possible that the colonel and the Chautauqua circuit people are on the outs?

A statistician figures it out for us that only once in forty-eight years does February have five Saturdays, from which it may be seen that only a small proportion of us need worry about how we're going to spend the extra week's pay next time.

Raisuli couldn't have received many more complimentary notices from the press had he got that $100,000 by cracking a bank safe or holding up an express train.

Had Mr. Woodruff started sooner he might have been able to land on the Hughes band wagon without splitting one of his colors-in-a-riot vests up the back.

The Cincinnati Enquirer claims that the most populistic Populists when populism was at the zenith were mild-eyed and practicable alongside the members of the present Buckeye general assembly. Still, it's well to take into consideration the fact that the Enquirer, like all the other Queen City papers, is more or less prejudiced when the liquor question is up for consideration.

While the president treated them very much alike in his message, Standard Oil is in position to point out to the Santa Fe that the government didn't think enough of it to name a submarine in that road's honor.

"Colonel Bryan," says an exchange, "took only four hours' rest yesterday." It's mighty seldom the colonel is content to talk so little during a day.

Why didn't we think of it sooner? Maybe the message was the president's effort to capture the $1,000 in gold offered by Senator Bourne for the best argument why Roosevelt should be renominated.

Trust the paragrapher of the Washington Post to see the cheerful side. A day or two ago a Boston reformer suggested that no man who tells a lie should be allowed to vote. How naturally a suggestion of that kind leads to pessimistic thoughts. But did it have this effect on the Post man? We will let the reader judge for himself. Here's his comment: "One advantage would be the ease with which returns could be handled election night."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer quotes somebody as claiming that the recent panic was caused by two women. Still we show our kinship to Adam.

One of these days American insurance companies may reach the conclusion that $100,000 policies on the lives of European monarchs are rather expensive advertisements.

Only two men have ever gone through the Grand canyon of the Colorado in a rowboat and they were former Buckeyes, which will probably cause some envious son of some other state to observe that there must have been an office at the other end.

The decision of the supreme court of Rhode Island, to the effect that proprietors of places of amusement have a right to refuse admittance to anybody wearing the uniform of the army or navy, will recall what Ben Butler once said about that state and its courts.

Apropos of the claim of a Boston paper, that Floor Leader Payne is for tariff revision while Speaker Cannon is against it, Colonel Henri Watterson shrewdly exclaims: "O ye of little understanding! United they stand; divided they fool the grandstand." And that's where the public is supposed to be.

The Chicago News warns the Republicans of Florida that if they do not get together and settle their factional differences the Democrats may carry the state. And yet people will tell you occasionally that the American sense of humor is being dulled.

Then, too, it's possible that the country may fear to spoil a good speaker to make a poor president.

That bill providing for the imprisonment of anybody who fails to make lawful return of their personalty for taxation, introduced in the general assembly, might pass if the Solons were satisfied that they were not needed at home.

But Japan isn't the only country which is discovering that being a world power comes high.

James J. Hill says "Let us have rest," utterly forgetting, as the New York Sun points out, that there is no rest for the wicked.

How cheap it must make the average vaudeville manager feel when he stops to realize that Uncle Sam is putting on a show down at Washington which costs him $150 a minute.

While Senator Foraker may not be willing to admit Mr. Roosevelt's claim that he, Mr. Roosevelt, was once the champion lightweight boxer, he will frankly confess that the president is still one of the shiftiest fellows on his feet he ever met.

If Colonel Bryan is to be credited, he and Mr. Roosevelt are so much alike that a "wealthy malefactor" couldn't tell them apart.

It is to be assumed that an esteemed exchange refers to tramps, small children and the indigent when it speaks of "those who do not pay taxes." Everybody, with the exceptions noted, pays taxes. There may be some who do not call upon the treasurer twice a year and come away somewhat reduced in purse, but they pay taxes just the same. The renter pays when he pays his rent. The man who buys a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes, or something to eat, drink or smoke, pays taxes. There are some people who rent and labor under the belief that their landlords are paying for the street paving and stone sidewalks abutting upon the premises occupied by them. Poor deluded creatures! That paving and that sidewalk go right in with the rent. No, no! Be ye not deceived. It isn't the property owner, alone, who pays taxes.

John Sharp Williams says there is a great similarity between Roosevelt's last message and some Colonel Bryan will send to congress next year. John should bear in mind that Uncle Sam isn't paying him $7,500 a year for hitting the pipe.

That congressman who holds that there is as much murder wrapped up in a mince pie as in a bottle of whisky has been unfortunate in the selection of his cooks.

The fellow who is running against Abraham Lincoln Brick out in Indiana probably hopes to convince Mr. Brick, by the time the campaign is over and the votes are counted, that he's not yet been burned.

HORSE FEEDING CLOCK; UNIQUE ALARM DEVICE

Coal Dealer Fond of Late Sleep Utilizes a Novel Scheme To Waken.

Feed wires of a new design have been created and put in use by George Miller, a coal dealer in Alton, Ill., says a dispatch to the New York Press. Miller's love of a late "snooze" is the parent of this invention, by which an alarm clock feeds Miller's twenty-six horses in the barn near the house without disturbing their owner's slumbers.

Connected with the winder of the alarm is a wire running over a pulley and to a trigger which controls traps on the bottoms of the feed boxes. The clock is then set for 5 o'clock or any other hour that Miller's requirements of sleep dictate.

When the bell begins to ring the winder turns and pulls back a trigger that springs the traps on the feed boxes. Instantly the corn placed in the boxes the previous night showers into the mangers.

The horses are happy, and so is Miller. The contrivance destroys the poetry associated with feeding cattle in the crisp, frosty mornings of winter, but Miller is a coal dealer, not a poet. Mr. Miller believes that his device could be adapted to watering stock.

OUR ATLANTIC STRENGTH.

A new battleship of the first class, the Mississippi, has just gone into commission with appropriate exercises at the navy yard in the Delaware river. Her sister ship, the Idaho, is under rapid construction. The Mississippi is a powerful fighting machine, with armor belts ranging in thickness form twelve inches to four, and a full armament of twelve-inch and other guns. Her length is 375 feet, displacement 13,000 tons and speed 18½ knots. Two twenty-one inch submerged tubes are provided for torpedoes. The crew required numbers 750. Though not of the largest pattern, the Mississippi, for her size, is equal to anything afloat, unless American designers have lost their skill—perhaps genius is a better word and American builders their thoroughness. No intelligent citizen would hesitate to match her against any vessel of equal weight.

Occasionally it is said that our Atlantic seaboard has been "denuded" of fighting ships and adequate defense. But if our great fleet now about to enter Pacific waters should remain there permanently, the Atlantic would by no means be uncovered to an enemy. Nine battleships are there now or under construction, together with large armored cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats and what seem to be the most successful submarines in the world. Two battleships of 20,000 tons and three of 16,000 tons are under way. Some of these are twice as powerful as any ship in Admiral Evans' now famous company of sixteen. Our land defenses along the Atlantic are of the most modern type and manned by a large body of trained coast artillerymen. But, taking another point of view, what nation could make anything by threatening or attacking us on the Atlantic side? Our power of reprisal is much greater there than it has ever been in the Pacific. This safeguard in itself is calculated to keep the peace.—St. Louis Globe-Dispatch.

The only thing that acts more boyish than a boy is a man.

MISS LULU FLESHER ENTERTAINS COMPANY

Richwood Young People Enjoy an Affair.

ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN FOR BAND

B. F. Beem Home Is Scene of a Delightful Social Event—A Meeting of the Good Government League Is Held at Richwood—Some Richwood Notes of Interest.

Richwood, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Miss Lulu Fletcher, a member of the senior class of the Richwood High school, entertained her classmates and a few friends in a most enjoyable manner, Friday evening, at her home just southwest of Richwood. The young people went to the Fletcher home in a bobsled. The hours were spent with music, games and contests and a nice supper ws served by the hostess. The following young people made up the party: Misses Leah Cox, Hazel White, Mary Kinney, Ona Jolliff, Lillian Monroe, Irene Baker and Messrs. Elmer Winter, Curtis Ross, Goff Zuspan and Stanley Peet.

A number of Richwood people drove to LaRue, Friday evening, and gave the show, "On the Coast of Maine," which was given here last week by local talent, for the benefit of the new band. They were greeted by a fair-sized audience at LaRue. The proceeds were donated to the band treasury.

The pupils of the eighth grade of the Richwood schools drove to the B. F. Beem home, just south of Richwood, Friday evening, and were very nicely entertained by their classmate, Gilbert Beem. The evening was happily spent by the young people who were accompanied by Miss Jessie Jones, teacher of the seventh grade, J. W. Davis, teacher of the eighth grade, being out of town.

Miss Mae Harriman spent Saturday and Sunday with her brother, J. S. Harriman, and family, of Marion.

Mrs. D. D. Mather fell on the ice last week, at her home on east Ottawa street, and sprained her right arm badly.

Rev. William B. Phillips spent Friday in Findlay in attendance at the revival meetings in that city.

Miss Florence Layton, of Delaware, visited over Sunday here with her cousins Misses Hazel Robinson and Alba Handley.

Miss Cora Comer, of Gallipolis, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ida King, during the past week.

Mrs. M. W. Hill and daughter, Mrs. Avery Haines, who is visiting here from Bellefontaine, visited friends in Delaware, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Fissell have purchased the Robert Smith property, on east Blagrove street, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James Sanders.

Mrs. Charles Rodgers, of LaRue, has been the guest, during the past week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. White, northeast of Richwood.

Miss Ethel Wright is in Columbus, in attendance at the millinery openings.

Miss Cora Martin left, Sunday, for Marion, where she has accepted a position in the notion department of the Uhler & Phillips store.

J. W. Crawford and sister, Mrs. George Ackerman, spent Sunday with W. G. Lucas and family, of Marion.

Miss Clara Maize, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Wolgamot, spent Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. Z. B. Houghton, of Marion.

William A. Biddle was a visitor in Marion, Sunday.

J. D. Smith, of Columbus, spent Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith.

Elias Kyle fell on the ice last week and sustained a painful cut on the head.

B. F. Fuller was in Marion, Sunday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marion Mulligan, southwest of Richwood, Friday.

Willard Gilman, of Delaware, visited over Sunday here with his uncle, Hile Eckelberry, and family.

Miss Lulu Miller, of Columbus, has been visiting at her home here, during the past week.

Misses Addie Smith and Marie Spratt were guests, during the past week, of their aunt, Mrs. T. J. Milligan of Marion.

Mrs. C. W. Baker was called to Mansfield, Friday, by the serious illness of her grandson.

Miss Mae Lathance left, Monday, for Kenton, where she will spend several weeks with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. McNeil, of Columbus, spent Sunday here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McNeil.

Miss Velma Slemmons, of Marion, spent a few days, during the past week, with her aunts, the Misses Mechlenburg, of Fulton street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Miller visited Mrs. Laura Miller, of Springfield, during the past week.

Mrs. C. W. Fisher, of Bucyrus, visited her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Schimmel, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Roberts spent Sunday with relatives in Radnor.

The Good Government league held a meeting Sunday afternoon at the Baptist church.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Leon Arpee, who began a series of evangelistic meetings at York, Sunday night, the services at the Presbyterian church at Richwood were in charge of the young people. Evan T. Jones and H. Y. Spicer spoke on subject, "Ministering to the Sick and Needy." Several of the younger members of the congregation also took part in the services. The services next Sunday evening will also be in charge of the young people. Mayor C. H. Norris will speak on the subject, "Christlike in Our Civic Life," and Hill Eckelberry will talk on the subject, "Christlike in Our Business Life." Donald McCombs will read a paper.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor society was observed, Sunday evening, at the M. P. church. The choir rendered special music and a double quartet sang several numbers. The pastor, Rev. S. S. Fleming, spoke on the subject, "The Heart of Endeavor."

While E. E. Moore, of Richwood, and W. T. Hoopes, of Marysville, were driving, Friday afternoon, their horse became frightened at an interurban car, just south of Richwood, and both were thrown from the vehicle. Mr. Hoopes escaped with a few slight bruises, but Mr. Moore was not so fortunate. He has been confined to his room for several days and it is feared that two ribs are broken, it being impossible to make a thorough examination at present on account of his bruised condition.

Mrs. L. L. Roebuck entertained the Missionary society of the Presbyterian church at her home on north Franklin street, Wednesday afternoon.

Henry Schweizer and family were guests, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Larcomb, of Columbus.

Miss Anna Jones, the twelve-year-old daughter of Evan T. Jones, of east Blagrove street, fell on the ice at her home, Sunday evening, while carrying in stovewood, and fractured her collar bone. Dr. L. L. Roebuck rendered surgical assistance.

Miss Ida Hough, of Broadway, was the guest, Monday and Tuesday, of her sister, Miss Maude Hough, and of Mrs. Ida E. Witbeck.

Miss Ellen Tennery went to Columbus, Sunday, and was accompanied home, Monday evening, by her mother, Mrs. Louie Tennery, who has been a patient at Grant hospital for several weeks past.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Baldwin are spending the week with relatives at West Mansfield.

Miss Margaret McAllister, of Akron, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. McAllister.

Mrs. W. C. Waters was called here, Monday, from Zanesville, on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. W. S. Green, who is seriously ill of lung trouble at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Schertzer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lake and Mrs. Lorenzo Moses attended the funeral of Mrs. Lewis Evans, which was held, Tuesday, at Summersville. Mrs. Evans died suddenly, Sunday morning, of heart failure.

Rev. George B. Wiltsie, pastor of the Richwood M. E. church, assisted at the revival services in progress at the Presbyterian church in Marysville.

J. L. Horn was in Marysville, Monday, looking after his interests as a candidate for the office of county treasurer.

Lloyd Biggs and Willard Gibson were taken to the Ohio penitentiary, Monday, to serve a term of one year and one day for larceny. Frank Hornbeck was taken to the penitentiary, Wednesday, to serve a similar sentence for assault. These three men were all sent from York township, just west of Richwood. This is the first time in the history of the county that a like number of men have been convicted and removed to the penitentiary from one township in the short space of three days.

The Pedro club met, Monday evening, with A. W. Robinson, at his residence on east Ottawa street. There were three tables and the contests were very interesting. The first prize was won by O. P. Lenox and the consolation price went to Ben Sinkey. During an intermission in the cards, luncheon was served and cigars enjoyed by the guests. Those present were O. P. Lenox, Carl Allgower, Alfred C. Eggert, Ben Sinkey, Elmer Hall, Robert Seig, M. L. Handley, J. F. Rapp, C. B. Zuspan, B. L. Talmage and J. E. Howe.

A number of the members of Livingston Post, G. A. R., of Richwood, went to Magnetic Springs, Wednesday afternoon, and held an open camp fire in the Knights of Pythias hall in that village. The attendance was good and an interesting time was enjoyed by the veterans.

Revival services began at the Christian church, Monday evening. The pastor, Rev. William B. Phillips, is being assisted by Rev. Mr. Kyme, an evangelist.

H. V. Spicer was in Marysville, Monday, on business.

WANTS ONE KISS BEFORE HE DIES

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Frank H. Smith, thirty, Dayton, Ohio, died early this morning at the Emergency hospital from the effects of a dose of poison taken yesterday with suicidal intent. Before swallowing the poison he had written to his father for the first time in fifteen years. He also wrote to Miss Goldie Thomas, 161 Pearl street, Dayton, expressing a wish for one last kiss before death.

WALL PAPERS.

THAT DEPICT ART.

As an embodiment of beauty, individuality and design quality, this store's 1908 display of Wall Paper surely suggests the most striking and beautiful things of Room Decorations ever yet brought out. No previous season has produced such marvelous effects, yet with the assistance of the lady in charge of this department to suggest blending of colors, etc., the cost need be no greater than for the more commoner sort.

There are the new crown effects in both American and Imported patterns, Lilac patterns, Dresden stripes, Dado effects and Japanese Burlap. The "Shore and Sound" frieze, the cornice and beam ceiling and the paneled lower wall.

The "Wisteria" design, showing choice bits of color treatment—or the more elaborate things in Tekkos, Grass Cloth, Velvets, English Fibres, Japanese Leathers—the whole constituting a veritable museum of fine wall hangings.

We invite you to spend an half hour among the new wall covering we show.

The show window display is worth seeing, giving many new ideas for the several rooms.

Prices start at 2c to $2 Roll.

McCLAIN'S

THE BANDIT RAISULI.

A dispatch from Tangier says that Caid Sir Harry MacLean, who has been held by the bandit Raisuli for seven months, is on the point of being released on the payment of $100,000 by the British government to Raisuli, with a guarantee of fair protection and immunity. This looks like a deep humiliation for so great a government as that of Great Britain. Through a chain of history and circumstances Raisuli has had control of a portion of Morocco for a long time and completely dominates the country. For many years he has captured and retained visitors to his jurisdiction and has collected large sums of money in ransoms. He is reported to be a man of great ability and force, with certain rights over the country which he rules that have secured for him a degree of respect from those who are more or less familiar with the conditions, which are complicated and hard to understand. Raisuli is a straight-out bandit, capturing visitors who are worth a ransom from their countries. He seems to be far enough removed from the great power of the nations of Europe to do his work almost openly and to carry on negotiations for restoration and payment with but little more concealment than attaches to an ordinary diplomatic transaction. Even some of Raisuli's captives have spoken in defense of the bandit and robber, asserting that he has adopted this profession as a means of asserting rights that have been denied him. Even Pedicaris, who escaped from the bandit cost the U. S. a good deal of money and much humiliation, praises the robber in public addresses.

Great Britain has no power over the country which is under the bandit's command, but with her strength she ought to be able to persuade the country that has nominal jurisdiction over Morocco to take action, and render the services of her arms to crush the dictators and robbers.

Great countries seem to be standing in awe of Raisuli. No doubt if Great Britain should precipitate a conflict she would have troubles much like those she encountered in South Africa but the vindication of her humanity would justify them all.

This robber chief is a dictator to a very large portion of the civilized world.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Get the Cash Habit.

MEN'S GOOD-YEAR WELT $2.98 SHOES $2.98

Like cut in Patent Colt or Gun Metal. Don't pay $3.50 but buy them of us for $2.98 and save money.

NEW YORK STORE.

The Lewis Grocery.

Did you read yesterday's ad about Maple Syrup?

Pure Maple Syrup $1.15 Per Gallon.

Maple and Rock Candy Syrup $1.10 Per Gallon.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

Opposite Court House

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ALBERT SHOWALTER INJURED BY A FALL

Breaks Right Arm While He Is Skating.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING IS HELD

Rev. W. McK. Brackney Delivers an Able Sermon at the M. E. Church at Prospect—Ladies' Society of Lutheran Church Enjoys Meeting. Prospect Notes.

Prospect, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. C. Bondley and children left last Saturday for their home in Buffalo, New York, after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Isler were Marion visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wottring, of Green Camp, were guests last Sunday of the former's father, Lon Wottring.

Mrs. V. W. McNeil arrived home, Wednesday, after spending the past three months at Tryon, North Carolina.

Miss Clara Cope was the guest of her friend, Miss Edith Hord, in Columbus, from Friday to Sunday.

Miss Delia McWherter visited friends at Magnetic Springs several days last week.

The second quarterly meeting of the year was held at the M. E. church Sunday morning. The presiding elder, Rev. W. McK. Brackney, preached a very able sermon.

Albert Showalter, the eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Hattie Showalter, while engaged in skating with other companions near the school ground Saturday afternoon, fell and broke his right arm. His mother was absent from home attending the funeral of a relative at Delaware. The unfortunate boy was taken to the home of Lon Ulery, where Dr. R. H. Fiunefrock rendered surgical aid.

Clarence Northup, of North Baltimore, and Harry Wagner, of Marion, were entertained at the home of Dr. A. L. Gast, Sunday.

Mrs. Eva Fletcher, county president of the W. C. T. U., gave an interesting lecture at the Baptist church Tuesday evening. The union here numbers some forty members.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Patten, of Delaware, visited relatives here Tuesday.

Mrs. Benjamin Fox entertained the Ladies' society of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Wednesday evening. Aside from the usual business, a good program of recitations and songs was rendered and an interesting address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. L. H. Hurrelbrink.

Mrs. W. C. Wottring, of Marion, visited relatives here Tuesday.

Mrs. Anna Darst, of Marion, visited relatives here Wednesday.

Mrs. Ethelyn Osborn is filling the position as pianiste at the Wonderland theater.

Elsie Main and sister, Miss Grace Main, of the Prospect High school, entertained their classmates, last Saturday evening at their home, two miles north of Prospect.

Mrs. Lester Postle and son, Albert, of Marion, visited relatives here Monday.

Mrs. A. Shuey and Mrs. R. Gilmore were guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Wright at Fredericktown over Sunday.

Isadore Jacobs, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, visited old friends here several days this week. Mr. Jacobs formerly conducted a store in Prospect and has many friends here.

Mrs. Nellie Gorsedone, of Columbus, visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. T. J. Glidden, last Sunday.

Mrs. E. S. McNabb, of Ashland, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. D. Beavers, Friday.

Mrs. R. Gilmore visited last week at the home of her brother, Harry Reese, in Columbus.

Mrs. A. B. Jones visited friends at Harpster last Wednesday.

Mrs. Lucy Cook and son, Edwin, visited relatives in Marion several days last week.

The Women's Missionary society of the M. E. church did sewing at the home of Mrs. J. N. Freeman last Thursday afternoon for the family of Mrs. Thomas Lee.

Miss Lena Davids spent the past week with relatives in Marion.

Mrs. John Humphreys entertained her niece, Miss Helen Ramey, of Mt. Gilead, last Sunday.

Mrs. Mollie Miller, of Richwood, visited friends here several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cummings entertained at dinner Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Farnum, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wolfley, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Freeman and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Halliday.

Miss Martha Cellars, of Toledo, visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. T. J. Cellars, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Glace Monroe, of Columbus, and Mr. and Mrs. William Boger and daughter, of Marion, were the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. C. Stiffler.

Mrs. Fred Sauer and sister, Mrs. Roy Pace, visited at the home of Miss Iva Campbell, of Marion, Saturday and Sunday.

The successful musician has an ear for tone and an eye for coin.

THE POLICE MAKE A RAID MONDAY NIGHT

Three Colored Girls and Two White Men Caught.

TWO GIRLS ESCAPE AFTER THEIR ARREST

They Are Later Taken into Custody. Chief Cornwell Files an Affidavit Against Irene Bailey and John Mason—They Plead Guilty to the Charge—Police Court Notes.

After catering to the white trade for three weeks, a house of ill-fame conducted by colored parties, at No. 112 Davids street, was raided by the police Monday night about 12 o'clock and three of the inmates of the house were taken in custody together with two white callers. The girls gave their names as Thelma Colgate, Mandy Jones, Carrie Smith and the men as Thomas Jones and David Smith.

Two of the dark-skinned damsels eluded the officers after they had been placed under arrest. They were granted permission to go to an upstairs room to change clothes and the rear of the house being without a guard, the girls jumped from an upstairs window. Officer Wilhelm soon recaptured one of the women, but the other reached the business section of the town and eluded several officers who were in pursuit. After the North End of the city had been searched for the girl, she was found an hour later on south Main street. The girls were held in the city prison over night. The two white men gave security for their appearance. As a result of the stories told by the girls, next morning, an affidavit was filed against Edward Davis, colored, charging him with being the proprietor of the house.

When arraigned before the mayor Tuesday the three girls pleaded guilty to being inmates of a house of ill-fame. The mayor reserved sentence. Davis pleaded not guilty to the charge against him and his hearing was started Tuesday. Recess was called at noon and the hearing was continued until that afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Edward Davis, colored, against whom an affidavit was filed Tuesday morning charging him with conducting a house of ill-fame and who pleaded not guilty to the charge when arraigned before the mayor, changed his plea to guilty late in the afternoon. Davis was fined $100 and the costs in the case and unless he succeeds in raising the amount within the next few days he will have to work out the fine in the Columbus workhouse. This will keep Davis confined in the workhouse for a little more than six months.

Thelma Colgate, Mandy Jones and Carrie Smith, the three colored inmates of the house, were each sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. Thomas Jones, the white man caught in the house, appeared before the mayor Tuesday afternoon and was fined $10, while his partner, David Smith, failed to appear and forfeited the money put up for his appearance.

The girls were taken to Columbus Wednesday afternoon by Chief Cornwell.

Chief Cornwell filed an affidavit in the mayor's court, Monday evening, charging Irene Brailey, a married woman, and John Mason with living in a state of adultery. Mason was arrested Monday night by Officer Hostetter and the Brailey woman was placed under arrest Tuesday morning by Officer Cusik. The couple resided together on Jefferson street from January 26 to February 2. When arraigned before the mayor both pleaded guilty to the charge against them. They were remanded back to the prison to await the mayor's disposition of the case.

Irene Brailey, married, and John Mason, who pleaded guilty in the mayor's court Tuesday morning to a charge of cohabiting in a state of adultery, were each sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. The pair was taken to Columbus Wednesday afternoon by Chief Cornwell.

William Swartz became intoxicated, Tuesday evening, and going to his home on Kenton avenue began abusing his wife. Officer Slagle was called and placed Swartz under arrest. When arraigned before the mayor, Wednesday, he was fined five dollars and sentenced to stand committed until the fine is paid.

SOME MATTERS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Arguments Are Heard in Two Cases Thursday.

The circuit court, which convened here Wednesday afternoon, Thursday heard the arguments in the suit of Frank A. Huber and others against the Marion Malleable Iron company. The case was taken up on appeal from the comon pleas court.

That afternoon arguments were made in the appeal case of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company against Loren M. Hipsher and others.

The court was in session Friday.

You never hear anyone bragging much about his good habits being hereditary.

JOHN FREE DIES AT HOME IN THE COUNTRY

Dies on the Farm on Which He Is Born.

PNEUMONIA IS CAUSE OF DEATH

A Bachelor Who Lives the Simple Life—Although Small in Stature, He Is Widely Known as a Giant in Strength—A Cousin of the Late "Immortal J. N."

John Free, seventy-nine years old, a cousin of the "Immortal J. N." Free, died of pneumonia and complications on the farm where he was born in Pleasant township, Tuesday evening about 7:30 o'clock. He had been rapidly failing for a year or more. He became seriously ill last Thursday, when he took down with a severe cold which resulted in pneumonia.

All his life Mr. Free had been a farmer in Pleasant township. He was never married and of late years made his home with Mrs. Millie Free, widow of Adam Free, a brother.

The deceased was the son of Michael Free, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of Marion county's first pioneers. Although a very small man, John Free was known far and wide as a giant in strength. His entire life had been passed in simple-living, and until a little over a year ago he was seldom sick. He is survived by two brothers, Dr. Daniel Free, of Green Camp, and Wesley Free, of Clarence, Missouri.

The funeral service was held at the Pleasant church, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, followed by interment in the Pleasant cemetery.

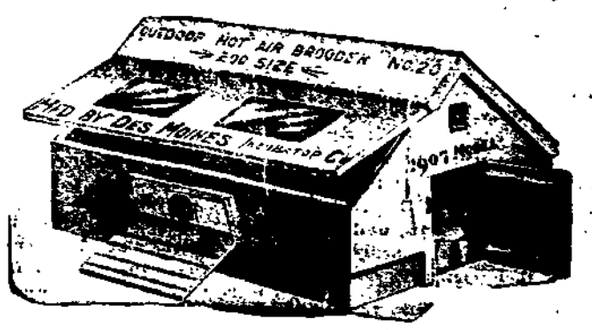
WILLIAM MOCK ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Charged with Having Part in Killing of a Farmer.

The trial of William Mock, who was indicted with Jerry Williams as being responsible for the death of Shadrack Westbrook, the well-known Ashley farmer who was mysteriously murdered at Cardington several years ago, is being held at Mt. Gilead with Judge Robert Campbell, of Ashland, on the bench. The conviction of Williams last June has aroused much interest in this and adjoining counties, and the indications are that the present trial will attract as much attention as the former one.

If porous plasters are not beneficial they are at least hole-some!

MONEY IN CHICKENS.



If you are working short hours and have some spare time why not buy an INCUBATOR and raise chickens. There is money in it. Come in and we will tell you about it.

A full line of Poultry Supplies in stock.

The Marion Milling & Grain Co.

Our Mammoth Ten Day

After Inventory Sale.

Still continues, and although hundreds have taken advantage of this sale and secured many desirable bargains, there still remains a goodly assortment. Space prevents the mention of but a few.

Fancy Goods, Yarns, Outing Drawers, Fascinators, Coats, Furs at ..... **Half Price**

And Muslinwear, Knit Underwear, Gloves, etc., at Big Reductions.

Ludwig's Specialty Store.
133 East Center Street.

The 1908 Stock of Implements is Here.

It includes the famous John Deere goods and the Ohio Rake Co.'s lines, who are makers of the famous Ohio Hay Loader and Chattanooga tongueless disc harrow. Call and get our prices.

The Houghton-Merkel Co., N. Main St.

The remains of Stephen L. Axten, who died of tuberculosis in Arizona, were taken from the vault at Marion cemetery, Wednesday, and interred in the cemetery at Essex that afternoon. Short services were held at the grave at 1 o'clock. Mr. Axten was a brother of Mrs. Morton J. Harriman, of Pennsylvania avenue.

A heavy expense of living is the experiments you try so as to save.

Telephone Notice.

All farm line subscribers of the Marion County Telephone company, either at Marion, Green Camp, Morral or Waldo, will save 25 cents a month by paying telephone rental on or before the 20th of each month. Those who do not wish to be bothered with paying each month, can pay as many months in advance as they choose. If you can't come in, mail us a check. D. M. Oddfer, manager.
65-2-wk-1

STRIKE--WHILE THE IRON IS HOT!

Buy useful merchandise while it can be obtained at less than wholesale cost. Never before in Ohio's history was there ever such a wonderful sale, and the people of Marion county appreciating the extremely low prices by packing our store to its utmost capacity from early morning until closing time—while we have nearly 50 salespeople on the floor we were unable to cope with the situation, and many people could not be waited upon, although hundreds of people bought thousands and thousands of dollars worth of these wonderful bargains. Our stock is still complete. We will endeavor to make the last days even greater if possible than our opening days, by putting forth new special inducements every day, so frequent visits to this gigantic out-put of fine dependable merchandise will well repay you, for this is not a department sale or a sale of undesirable, unseasonable goods but a legitimate slaughter sale on the largest and most complete stock of dry goods, notions, shoes, furnishings, chinaware and glassware of any store in Northwestern Ohio. So avail yourself of this grand opportunity and attend at once.

300 pair men's Corduroy Pants, worth $2.50 to $4.00. Sale price, $1.48 and $2.19	Men's Jersey Gloves, ... 11c	Extra large Towels, ... 5c	Outing Flannel, per yard 3½c
500 pairs men dress Pants, worth from $1.50 to $5.00. Sale price 98c to $2.69	Men's heavy ribbed fleece lined Underwear, ... 12½c	$1.00 flannelett Wrappers, ... 69c	Cotton Flannel, per yard 5c
200 men's Sweaters, ... 23c	Ladies' Waists, in white and black, worth $1.00 ..... 39c	Good size Lace Curtains, ... 19c	10c and 12c Dress Ginghams, per yard 6c
Heavy Overalls, ... 39c	Ladies' Outing Underskirts, ... 19c	Shoes for men, women and children. This is without doubt the most mighty slaughter of shoes ever known.	Heavy yard wide Muslin, per yard 5c
Heavy Work Shirts, ... 39c	Ladies' Union suits, extra good, ... 39c	Child's Shoes, ... 19c	10c Needle Books, ... 3c
Men's heavy Union Suits, ... 89c	Ladies' extra heavy Underwear, ... 39c	Ladies' Shoes, ... 48c	Gas Mantles, double wire, ... 5c
Men's warm Caps, ... 19c	Best black Petticoat sold in the state, for 98c	Boys' Shoes, ... 69c	10 box Matches, ... 5c
Canvas Gloves and Mittens, ... 4c	Children's beautiful Coats, elegantly trimmed, worth $2.50, for 89c	Men's Shoes, ... 98c	Clothes Pins, per dozen 1c
Men's Work Sox, ... 3c	Black Petticoats, ... 39c	Ladies, Rubbers, ... 19c	5c Glass Tumblers, ... 2c
Men's Handkerchiefs, ... 3c	Ladies' black wool Hose, ... 5c	Our Rubber goods department is complete, including Felts and Sox. They are all included in this great cut price sale. Hardware at reduced prices. Heavy duck coats at cost.	Blankets, ... 45c
Men's Suspenders, ... 9c	50c Corsets, ... 23c		Comforts, ... 75c
			Glass Lamp, ... 15c

The extraordinary values given at this great sale should supply every home in Marion county with their wants for summer and winter for years in advance. For never before was there ever such a slaughter in prices and may never occur again, so don't put it off but come at once to the most mighty sale ever inaugurated. Where there are crowds there are bargains---always crowds at this store.

THE RACKET STORE

W. B. DeVENY, : : : : : : : : : : : : PROPRIETOR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PLEASANT AFFAIR AT THE CAREY HOME

Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Carey Celebrate Anniversaries.

COVERS ARE LAID FOR TWENTY GUESTS

A Pie Social Given by the Pupils of the High School at Agosta Is a Success—Pleasant Manley is the Victim of an Accident—Some Agosta News Notes.

Agosta, Feb. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Knight, of Marion, and Mrs. Walter Carey celebrated their twenty-third birthday anniversaries at the home of Mrs. Carey, last Sunday. Covers were laid for twenty and a sumptuous dinner was served.

Miss Elma Kraner, of LaRue, was the guest of Mrs. Frank Grim, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. C. Carey and children, of Marion, returned to their home, last Friday, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Love Orr.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Doods and daughter, Ruby, of Cochranton, were the guests of Mrs. Jennie Grim last Sunday.

The pie social given by the Agosta High school last Saturday evening was well attended.

Mrs. Walter Patton, of Marion, visited her mother, Mrs. George Lehman, and other erlatives last Monday.

Mrs. Lulu Kannel and sister Miss Lillian Carey, were in Marion last Saturday.

Mrs. Rollin Fitts, south of town, is recovering from an attack of grip.

Andrew Payne was a Marion visitor, Saturday.

Mrs. R. J. Pennell and daughter, Ruth, of Marion, visited Mrs. Pennell's sister, Mrs. Clarke Longshore, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Carey and son, Lawrence, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, are visiting relatives and friends here, this week.

Mrs. William Knight and daughter Lenore, of Marion are spending the week with relatives.

Miss Alice Carey, of Marion, visited her aunt, Mrs. W. E. Cleveland, last Sunday and Monday.

William Kannel was a Marion visitor, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Dale Horton spent Monday in Marion.

Miss Hollie Dickason visited friends in Marion last Friday.

Pleasant Manley, residing three miles northeast of town, fell from a load of hay, last Saturday, sustaining a badly bruised face and sprained wrist. Dr. H. O. Ogden was called and rendered the necessary surgical attention.

Miss Lula Strawser, of Marion, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Strawser, north of town.

The two-year-old child of Michel Tron has been quite ill during the past week of bowel trouble.

Gus Luwisl spent Friday in Marion.

Miss Margaret Gilhooly returned to her home at Moral, Friday morning, after visiting at the W. F. Dutton home. Miss Nina Dutton accompanied her to Marion where she will visit for a few days.

E. F. Martin was a Marion visitor Saturday.

Mrs. A. Parr, of Marion, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Amanda Cooper, last week.

David Sousley returned to his home at Galion, last Sunday, after visiting his wife who is quite ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dutton.

Frank Clark was in Marion last Saturday.

Martha, the small daughter of Joshua Corbin, south of town, has been very ill of bowel trouble and spasms.

Mrs. Corey Tannyhill and Mrs. Harry Lewisl, of LaRue, spent Wednesday with friends here.

Clarence Bilger, of Washingtonville, has returned home after a pleasant visit with relatives.

Mrs. Charles Majors and daughter, Frances, spent Friday in Marion.

R. M. Imbody was in Marion on business Monday.

Mrs. Pleasant Trumbo and son spent Monday in Marion.

The Ladies' Aid society met at the home of Mrs. Kate Wilson, last Monday evening, and after the transaction of business spent some time in an old-fashioned comfort knotting.

Mrs. James Deal and daughter, Helen, of near LaRue, were the guests of Mrs. R. E. Prettyman Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Davis and son, Clark, of Cochranton, were the guests of Dr. H. O. Ogden Tuesday evening.

A social was held at the Methodist school house Thursday evening.

Cisco Beckley, of Marion, was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, last Tuesday.

Mrs. John Baumgartner, of Scott Town, visited her sister, Mrs. Joe Prettyman, Tuesday.

Miss Ida Birch was the guest of Mrs. M. H. Bain, of Marion, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dayton Cleveland are visiting friends in Piqua this week.

Mrs. Henry Tobias was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, of LaRue, Monday.

Miss Minnie Dutton spent Friday in LaRue.

Mrs. William Bain and children spent Wednesday with Mrs. DeLeal Clark south of town.

Mrs. Belle Rixford, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Invitations have been issued for a box social to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society at the home of R. M. Imbody, two and a half miles south of here, next Friday evening. The amusements planned for the evening are very unique.

Miss Aigie Carey is seriously ill at the home of her father.

Mrs. A. D. Schultz and son, Dee, of Cochranton, were the guests of Mrs. David Belger last Tuesday.

William Knight of Marion visited here, last Monday.

Chicken thieves are getting busy here. Last Monday night, they visited Mrs. Jennie Quinn's hen house, taking with them when leaving nearly a dozen fine fowls.

Miss Nyda Gongway was in Marion on business Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bilger were Marion visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Perry Imbody, daughter and mother, returned to their home near Waldo Tuesday.

Miss Addie McClung, of Prospect, visited at the home of William Burley last Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry Tobias and Mrs. R. E. Prettyman, were visiting at LaRue Wednesday.

Frank Grim was a Marion visitor Wednesday.

Patrons on rural routes Nos. 1 and 2 out of Agosta can now purchase supplies of all kinds such as stamps, stamped envelopes, money orders, registered letters etc., from carriers on the routes.

AN AID SOCIETY MEETING IS HELD AT BROWN HOME

Time Is Passed in Sewing and Social Chat.

Mrs. George Davis the Victim of an Accident Eleven Weeks Ago Is Able To Be About Again—Some Notes Gathered at Cochranton.

Cochranton, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Roy Metz and family, of Lima, are visiting Mr. Metz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Metz.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Virden. Mrs. Davis is able to be out again after an eleven-weeks confinement due to a broken leg.

Joseph Fisher enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Morral Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mears are the parents of a son born Saturday night.

The Ladies' Aid society met last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Dora Brown, fourteen of the members being present. The spent the day in sewing and social conversation.

Charles McElroy, who has been confined to his home by rheumatism for a week, is no better.

Grandma McBeth is in very poor health, suffering of heart trouble. She is seventy-three years of age.

John McEloy is ill of stomach trouble.

The Ladies' Aid society will give a masquerade social at the town hall February 29.

Mrs. Zell Owens, residing west of town, has been quite ill of stomach and liver trouble.

Ava Peters and family spent Sunday with Mr. Peters' mother near Marseilles.

William Thomas, who is suffering of cancer, is no better.

Mrs. John Bruner has been spending a few days with her mother, who is suffering of grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morral and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Mack Cookston.

The revival meetings at this place have been closed after three weeks of very interesting sermons by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sinclair. Owing to so much sickness and bad weather they were not very successful.

Andrew Ducat recently moved from west of town to Marion. Fred Cookston moved to the house vacated by Mr. Ducat.

Grover Dodds has moved from here to the Truman Lewis farm east of town.

Howard Virden and Samuel Morral went to La Rue last Friday afternoon to visit Mr. Virden's father, who is suffering of a very badly bruised arm and shoulder, the result of a fall on the ice.

Robert Thomas, of Marion, is here visiting his sick father.

F. K. Morral purchased a fine draft horse last Monday of D. L. Clark south of Agosta.

Milton Thomas, of Marion, came here Monday to see his brother, William Thomas, who is very low of cancer.

Mr. and Mrs. John McElroy visited their son, Charles McElroy, and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonardo Metz and Roy Metz and family spent Sunday in La Rue visiting relatives.

Folks who pride themselves on being so much are far from being polished.

It's hard for a man to be honest with his neighbor who is not honest with himself.

AFFAIR GIVEN FOR AN AGED RESIDENT

The Eighty-Sixth Anniversary of Hiram Mills.

SMALL COMPANY IS NICELY ENTERTAINED

The Embroidery Club of LaRue Meets at the Home of Mrs. J. K. Peters—The Time Is Given to Needlework and Social Chat. Some LaRue Notes.

La Rue, Feb. 11. [Special.]—Mrs. Thomas Williamson and daughter, of Findlay, are the guests of W. H. Cleveland.

W. T. Blue, of Marion, was a business visitor here, Monday.

Mrs. Chauncy Bohannon, of Ada, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, north of town.

Mrs. W. D. Sipples and son, of Lorain, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wise and other relatives.

Mrs. William Drake was a Marion visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shultz, of Lorain, are making an extended visit with Mrs. Shultz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Miller, of DeCliff.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton, of West Mansfield, visited Wednesday and Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Knillin and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sutton, of this place.

Miss Besse Mills entertained a few friends at dinner, Saturday, in honor of her grandfather, Hiram Mills, it being his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary.

R. D. Henkle was a Marion visitor Wednesday of this week.

Miss Edith Alt is in Forest this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Pfeiffer.

A. J. Manley was a Marion visitor Tuesday of this week.

Miss Margarette Guthery entertained the High school juniors at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Guthery, south of town, Friday evening of last week.

Mrs. J. K. Peters entertained the members of the Embroidery club at her home on Chestnut street, Friday afternoon of last week. The time was spent in social chat and needlework, after which refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pfeiffer returned to their home in Forest, last Saturday, after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Burle Hare and other relatives of the village.

A daughter was born Monday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wise, of north High street.

Rev. G. F. Kinnear, of the Methodist church, was called to Hardin county, last Sunday morning, to preach the funeral of Mrs. Joseph Emmons, a pioneer resident of that county.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carver, of Cochranton, are visiting Mrs. Carver's mother, Mrs. N. [illegible] and other relatives in the village.

Mrs. O. L. [illegible] children are visiting this week [illegible] Center, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lautzenhiser.

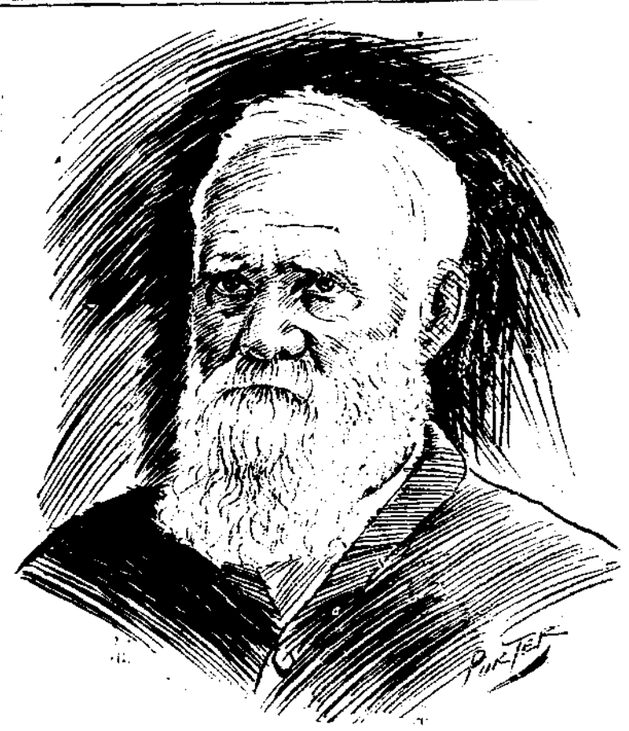
G. T. Rowles [illegible] West Lafayette, [illegible] by the illness of his father.

Mrs. Ross [illegible] Thursday [illegible] Washington, where she [illegible] time. Court [illegible] E. Morrison and sons.

[illegible] Mrs. Lewis Metz and Roy Metz and family spent Sunday in La Rue visiting relatives.

Folks who pride themselves on being so much are far from being polished.

It's hard for a man to be honest with his neighbor who is not honest with himself.



MR. HIRAM MILLS.

Thomas were visitors in Marion Monday.

D. C. Ridgway and two sons, Keith and Clare, have returned from a visit with relatives in Washington.

D. D. Clifton was a business visitor in Marion, Wednesday.

Mrs. S. M. Hoover and daughter Faye, were Marion visitors Wednesday.

L. L. Alter, Willis Clark, D. C. Ridgway, Otis Boyd, E. Anderson, George Long, J. L. Hastings, Rufus Shively and Frank Baker were in attendance at the Masonic & Eastern Star banquet held in Marion Wednesday.

Miss Josephine Bangham has returned home from an extended visit with G. E. Mosier and family of Washington.

WILLIAM CORBIN GETS MILO FRANCIS ROOM

Some Business Changes Follow Fire at Waldo.

Waldo, Feb. 11. [Special.] Miss Florence Stark visited in Marion a couple of days this week.

Harry Cohen, of Marion, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Mrs. D. W. Bender visited at Marion from Friday until Wednesday. Lucile Bender accompanied her but returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Higgins, of Marion, was the guest over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Michel.

Miss Jessie Wyatt visited friends in Marion several days the past week.

Mrs. Wesley Doubikin, of Marion, who has been visiting her parents returned to her home Wednesday.

Mrs. Hannah Kramer, Mrs. David Bower and daughter, Isabelle, visited in Marion Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Ellie Barkalow and son, Russell, of Marion, are visiting Miss Flora Hogsworth.

Miss Hazel Graham and Miss Portia Augustine were Delaware visitors Wednesday.

William Corbin has rented the building owned by Milo Francis and will move his barber shop [illegible] as the room can be prepared for occupancy.

W. C. Michel has moved the room formerly occupied by the B. T. Telephone company and will move his stock into it.

Kinsey & Kramer, the hardware merchants whose store was burned out in the recent fire have rented the room owned by the Baird company recently occupied by W. C. Michel, groceries and will continue business there for the present.

The [illegible] men worked hard Monday and Tuesday to [illegible] for [illegible] would be [illegible] this season. [illegible] At [illegible] All [illegible] in getting [illegible] Bros. [illegible] Thursday.

[illegible] Thursday.

[illegible] Jackson, [illegible] has been [illegible] of West [illegible]

[illegible] in this world for [illegible] who see in [illegible] pretending she doesn't.

J. W. HIPSHER THE VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Falls on the Ice and Breaks a Shoulder Blade.

HARRISON KINNAMON IS GIVEN A SURPRISE

Friends Call at His Home East of Caledonia To Assist Host in Celebrating an Anniversary of Birth. Caledonia Mill Changes Hands. Some Caledonia Notes.

Caledonia, Feb. 11. [Special.]—Harrison Kinnamon, who resides two miles east of here responded to a rap at his door last Thursday evening and was met by thirty-five ladies and gentlemen who wore masks and fancy costumes. He soon discovered that their mission was to help him celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary. A very pleasant evening was spent with games and music. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Kinnamon and daughter, Miss Jessie. The host was presented a beautiful rocker as a souvenir of the occasion.

K. P. Meister, of Marion, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Meister this week.

The nine-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Timpson, residing two and one-half miles west of here, died Monday morning at 5 o'clock, having been ill one week of pneumonia. Funeral services were held at the Universalist church Wednesday forenoon, conducted by Rev. John Carpenter of Mt. Gilead. Interment was made in the Caledonia cemetery.

Z. W. Hipsher, residing two miles west of town, while out working on his farm Friday afternoon slipped on some ice and fell to the ground, breaking his left shoulder blade. Mr. Hipsher had fallen twice before the same day and was thinking of quitting his work, when the accident occurred. Dr. J. E. Kring of this place was called and gave surgical attention.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Neal were guests of George Neal and family at Kirkpatrick last Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Hungate, of Marion, spent Friday and Saturday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Geddis.

Allen Dildine, of Hepburn, visited last week with relatives southeast of here.

The next number of the local lecture course will be a lecture by H. V. Adams, Monday evening February 17.

The Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters will hold a social in the Knights of Pythias hall Wednesday evening, February 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Stanley and little daughter, of Galion, visited Monday with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dilts.

Leroy Fields, who is a mail clerk on the Pennsylvania railroad, was taken very sick at Crestline last week. He was brought to the home of his uncle, Edward Fields, on south Main street Saturday where he is suffering of a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fields of Adelaide.

Mrs. G. W. Thuro, of Harrisonville, Missouri, called on friends here Monday.

A number of members of the Knights of Pythias lodge at this place went to Marion Tuesday evening to witness the second rank work of the team at that place.

Mrs. Maizie Kerr of Meadville, Pennsylvania, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Witcraft several days last week.

Miss Alzora Anselment has returned from Springfield, where she served as head trimmer in one of the large millinery stores. She will spend a short vacation with her mother, Mrs. John Anselment.

Rev. James Gay will deliver a sermon to the members of the Knights of Pythias lodge at the M. E. church Sunday morning at [illegible]. The members of the order will meet at the hall and march to the church in a body.

Miss Virginia Underwood entertained her cousins, Miss Pearl Arbi, of Cardington, and Miss Fern Martin, of Canton, Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Underwood slipped on the ice in front of the Methodist church last Friday evening and received a severe sprain of the right shoulder.

L. S. Ivy is transacting business in Marion this week.

Mrs. Hattie Nesbon, Mrs. Rhoda Hoffstetter, Elizabeth Fess and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Lanning and son, Walter, of Marion, [illegible] of the Union church [illegible] this week.

[illegible] Mrs. M. V. Neal [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Mrs. James Martin [illegible] Miss Mary [illegible] day. [illegible] A season of games and music was followed by a light luncheon served by the Misses Florence and Eva Ault.

Miss Josie Miller, of Cardington, is the guest of her aunts, Mrs. Mary Hart and Mrs. Victoria Fields, this week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Foor, west of town, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. John Thomas and son in Columbus Sunday and Monday.

Abraham Garfield, an architect of Cleveland, was here Tuesday looking over the grounds for the new M. E. church which Mrs. Anna Harkness expects to erect during the coming summer.

Mrs. Jay Ulsh entertained the L. and G. F. club last Thursday evening in honor of her husband's birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent and a fine two-course supper was served by the hostess.

The W. C. T. U. was entertained by Mrs. M. R. Harrison last Monday evening. No business of importance was transacted.

The Caledonia mill was sold at sheriff's sale in Marion, Saturday, and was purchased by a party of local business men. The name of the new firm has not yet been disclosed, but it is fully understood that the mill will be thoroughly overhauled and placed in running order in the next ninety days. A competent miller will then be engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ireland and son, of east of town, are guests of relatives in Michigan.

James Matheny, of west of here, left last Friday for a short visit with his parents at Rutland.

JACOB GOTTFRIED CLAIMED BY DEATH

An Aged Resident Dies in Richland Township.

Following an illness of four weeks Jacob Gottfried, who had he lived until next Thursday would have been seventy-six years old, died of uraemic poisoning at his home in Richland township, Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. He had never been sick a day until a month ago.

The deceased was born in Germany and came to this country when a youth. He had lived on the farm where he died about three years. He is survived by a widow, one son and four daughters. The children are: George Gottfried, of Richland township; Mrs. Charles Bausinger, of this city; Mrs. Fred Sheuller, and Mrs. George Hare, of Upper Sandusky, and Mrs. Smiley Anderson, of Oklahoma.

The remains will be taken to Upper Sandusky for interment, Saturday afternoon, following short funeral services at the late residence.

ARE MARRIED AT HOME OF MINISTER

Miss Schweckendick and Mr. C. A. Shuster.

Mr. Chester A. Shuster and Miss Marguerite Schweckendick were married by Rev. C. E. Rowley at the Wesley M. E. church parsonage, Thursday evening at 5 o'clock. The groom is an employe of the Erie and the bride a daughter of John Schweckendick, of Cottage street.

After a short trip the young people will return and make their home in the northwest part of the city.

REAL ESTATE.

O. H. P. Brown to Lola A. Palmerton, lot in Marion, $150.

James N. Baker to Adam Grundisch, lot in Marion, $155.

The Marion Savings Bank company to Gottlieb Kohberger, lot in Marion, $108.

Thomas D. Corey to Hannah Corey, [illegible] in Montgomery township, $1.

Elizabeth A. Dauble and others to James W. Seal, one lot in Marion, $10.

Hoke W. Deal [illegible] to Charlotte B. Chase part of one lot in Marion, $1,250.

L. G. [illegible] C. D. Schaffner, [illegible] in Marion, $1,000.

Clarence E. Hoover to William J. Hoover, lot in Marion, $250.

Samuel Lilley to Orlena Lilley, two [illegible] in Marion, $1.

Frank Lindsay to Ralph Lindsay [illegible] of lot in Marion $1.

[illegible] W. Miller to A. G. Moss, lot in Marion, $170.

Frank V. Miller to John T. Parker, [illegible] of lot 36 in Marion township, $750.

[illegible] Oscar [illegible] Clark [illegible] of [illegible] in LaRue, $750.

[illegible] E. [illegible] to Maude Wilson, [illegible] in [illegible] $1.

[illegible] R. Smith [illegible] Marion, $1.

[illegible] Marion, $250.

[illegible] A. Sanford to G. [illegible] Marion, $250.

[illegible] P. C. Rose [illegible] $1.

[illegible] Marion, $1.

[illegible] Marion, $1.

[illegible] Marion,

RALPH PARLETTE AT EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH

Audience Packs the Church Tuesday Night.

REV. D. H. BAILEY INTRODUCES SPEAKER

Parlette Tells His Fellow Townspeople How Glad He Is To See Them and Proceeds with a Lecture That Brings Laughter and Tears—Hits of Humor and Sentiment.

An awkward, gawky-looking figure in evening dress—to the stranger this may seem simulated—Ralph Parlette lectured to an audience that packed the Epworth M. E. church, Tuesday night. The lecturer was introduced by Rev. David H. Bailey, the pastor, as a fellow townsman, for Parlette now calls Marion home. Like a big, overgrown boy in a country school, Parlette stepped out on the platform, stammered a second and then proceeded to tell the audience in Bill Nye fashion how pleased he was to see so many of his fellow townspeople present to hear him lecture.

During the course of his lecture, Parlette crooks his knees and turns in his toes slightly when he glides up and down the platform, and laughs with the heartiness and strength of the man who has pitched hay all his life and absorbed all the sunshine like a human sponge.

Parlette wears a fine evening dress suit, with shoes and linen and tie of the very latest, but there is no style about him. His hearer soon forgets that he has on a dress suit and sees him only as a common, every-day sort of a fellow, who has no swollen head over any success that he has attained as a lecturer. When Parlette laughed, his whole audience laughed. When tears glistened in Parlette's eyes, tears glistened in the eyes of his hearers. When he grew solemn and mournful, the audience reflected the same feeling in the upturned faces. However, there was very little solemnity in his lecture, although he touched upon the sacred things of life with pathos at times. Into his lecture he injected bits of sentiment now and then, and a volume of eloquence of nature and American patriotism and love.

The keynote of Parlette's address was struck when the lecturer depicted the simple life of the old world and declared that the ambition of the men and women over there—he was speaking more particularly of Germany—was to "set up a home, a Roosevelt home."

And so that was the first Roosevelt message he had to deliver in his lecture called "Uncle Sam Sermons."

Leaning against the pulpit, which had been pushed to the rear of the rostrum, Parlette painted pictures of the old world as he had seen them on his tour there last summer. One of the most striking word pictures was that of the simple life. Every place there was some place to sit down and rest when you became tired. There was no rush. He declared that the boys and girls make love in the parks right before the crowd, and nothing is thought of it. It was while describing the love-making of these simple-living people that he declared their ambition was to "set up a home, a Roosevelt home."

While rambling through the rural scenes not far from Berlin, Parlette said he met a German, who had traveled with a grand-opera company in America and lost his all in the San Francisco disaster. This man could talk English and as Parlette had not been able to talk with any one for several days, he declared that he proceeded to explode in the usual American gusto.

"This country over here ain't in it with ours over in America, is it?" he asked the man who had seen much of America.

"Oh, I don't know," growled he

"Well, this country ain't to be compared with ours, anyway," again declared Parlette.

"Oh, I don't know," quietly reiterated the other.

"We've got nicer scenery than they have over here," persisted Parlett.

"Yes," admitted the other, "but you haven't begun to see it."

"Over in America if you go hunting in the mountains and are ten miles out you've got to walk that ten miles to a hotel to get something to eat. Over here there are places to eat and rest everywhere. There are parks for the people to enjoy. There are open spaces for breathing. We live for today, not for tomorrow over here," said the German.

Then Parlette got busy and began to think so it was. Americans are always on the rush. They are not living today, but for tomorrow and tomorrow seldom ever comes for any of them.

Parlette said that when he went to the old country he let his whiskers grow so long that he could have used them for a clothes-brush. "I thought I was effectively disguised, but they knew me before I could open my mouth," declared the speaker.

Everywhere he went, Parlette said people went up in his honor; they all knew him to be an American and because of that fact supposed he had plenty of money. All Americans are millionaires over in the old country, he said. "All we have to do, they think, is to shake a tree and the money will fall about us," laughed the lecturer.

In France, Germany, Russia, it was the same; they knew him as an American, although he tried to dress like the natives and act like the natives. It was useless. Growing tired and disgusted with trying to make the people think he was not an American, Parlette asked his landlord one day how he knew that he, Parlette, was an American.

"Why, because you are always in a hurry," replied the landlord. And Parlette had never thought of that before.

There was no rush and turmoil over there; people didn't fall all over one another to get places. Here were parks and tables and chairs to eat and rest. Here everybody seemed to take life easy. The working man with his Roosevelt family was in that little park over there and they were all happy. Parlette declared that he believed that the working man in this country, by dint of hard saving and industry, might some day own a home. He did not believe this were possible in the old country, but declared his belief that they were happy over there, happier than they are in this country.

The lecturer told of the drinking going on in the old world. It was a family custom, he said. All drank when they ate and rested over there, but they did not get drunk; they did not abuse the privilege. Why, they seemed to live to eat and drink, to enjoy the things of today and not the prospects of tomorrow.

It was at this point in his lecture that Parlette took occasion to deliver a little temperance lecture. He said that a great wave of temperance reform was sweeping the country. Newspapers were no longer afraid to speak out for temperance reform; politicians came out for it. All of which means eventually, he said, that the rum traffic will be eliminated.

Parlette drew a striking picture of the American rush. "Here's John, a bright youth. He jumps out of bed, jumps into his clothes and jumps into his breakfast. Then he's off to work. You meet him on the street. 'Good morning, John, how are you?'

"Oh, fine," he declares full of life and promise. "I am going to get a raise pretty soon." A year passes. Again you meet John on the street. "Good morning, John; how are you?"

"Oh, fine, I am getting a thousand dollars a year now," and he hustles on.

Five years go by and again you meet John. He is still in the same fine spirits. "Oh, fine, I am a member of the firm now," he answers your old query.

Years speed away and John grows prematurely old. Again you call at his office. He is the head of a great firm now. "Good morning, John, how are you?"

"Oh, just tolerable; got much to do," he gasps. "I would like to take a vacation, but I — I —"

There is a groan. John's head falls forward on his breast. Dead.

The American newspaper comes out with great headlines, "From Office Boy to Multi-Millionaire." Then the story tells of his success of life.

Parlette drew this picture with a skillful hand. He blamed all our woes of the present time to the strife for the mighty dollar.

The speaker told all about his tramps in Europe, how he had been arrested and cast into prison in Russia and given twenty-four hours to leave the country, but his story of the simple life and the lessons to be drawn therefrom by Americans, were so much more interesting that his experiences seemed trifling.

There is no question about Ralph Parlette's power to entertain an audience. His philosophy is of the kind that teaches the charity of good living, not the charity of alms alone; it is a philosophy that impresses man that nature's speed ordinances must not be broken in America's mad rush for money if this country is to hold its commercial supremacy.

The lecture of Ralph Parlette made a hit in his home town, and Ralph Parlette feels just as proud of it as those who heard him.

MESSAGE ANNOUNCES DEATH IN MANITOBA

Father of Mrs. S. A. Lyon Passes Away.

S. A. Lyon, of this city, has received a telegram conveying the sad news of the death of his father-in-law, John C. King, who died Monday at Franklin, Manitoba.

Mr. King had suffered a slight stroke of paralysis some time ago, since which time his health had been gradually failing. He is survived by a widow, a son, Daniel King, of Franklin, and three daughters, Mrs. S. Hutchison, of Winnipeg, Canada; Mrs. H. G. Hargrove, of Toronto, and Mrs. Lyon, of this city.

Interment was made Wednesday in St. James cemetery, Winnepeg.

Quits Position.

E. J. Henne, for some time past night clerk at Hotel Nordica, has resigned his position and left Wednesday for his home in Spencerville, where he will spend a few weeks with his relatives. Mr. Henne has not made up his mind as to his future plans.

Arc Gas Lamps.—Arc gas lamps are to be erected in the archways over the big stone steps leading into the court-house from the west and south sides. The county commissioners have let the contract.

PETROLEUM ON THE FREE LIST

Effective Method of Limiting the Power of the Standard.

CONGRESSMAN'S ASSERTION

Rainey of Illinois Claims the Administration's Fight Against the Oil Company Is Only a Bluff—Champ Clark Discusses the Tariff and Other Things.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Representative Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.) made a notable address in the house of representatives. He sharply arraigned the Republicans for their attitude on the tariff question, and said that the announcement that there would be a revision of the tariff after election was simply "in preparation of another stupendous confidence game on the people." He discussed the president's message and said that, whatever his virtues or his faults, the president was not a Democrat. Clark said he always had and would continue to support Roosevelt when right and fight him tooth and nail when wrong. Turning to the Republicans, he asked how the "big wigs" of that party liked Roosevelt. "If you would be candid you would confess that you are not half so much enamored of the president as you pretend to be," he said.

That the administration's crusade against the Standard Oil company is only a "bluff" was the charge of Mr. Rainey (Ill.), who spoke on his bill placing on the free list petroleum, crude or refined, or its products. He did not think it was possible, he said, to make a presidential campaign "on the strength of a $29,000,000 fine and some messages denouncing the Standard Oil company." He had not heard of the fine being paid and, he said, "its collection, like the revision of the tariff, has been postponed until after the election." The effective method of limiting the power of the Standard Oil company, Mr. Rainey argued, was to remove the tariff of 15 cents a gallon on petroleum. "Do that," he said, "and admit Russian oil free of duty, and you will have struck a blow at the Standard Oil organization."

The Standard Oil company, Mr. Rainey said, at the time when it was threatened with competition in the United States by Russian oil, had applied to the Republican party for assistance, and "that party, true to its traditions, took it in its arms and folded it to its bosom." As long as the present schedule on oil remained, Mr. Rainey asserted, it could afford to pay the $29,000,000 fine. Mr. Rainey asked the Republicans to be consistent in their fight against Standard Oil by passing his bill, and thus "curtailing the tremendous power of this conscienceless corporation." Mr. Rainey asserted that there was but one man in the Republican party spoken of as a candidate or who really represented anything, "and he represents money and the niggers," and that was Senator Foraker. "There would not be much of a Republican party in this country," he charged, "if it was not for the contributions from the trusts and for the negro vote."

Ridgeley May Accept.

Washington, Feb. 14.—It is stated on what is believed to be good authority that W. B. Ridgeley, the comptroller of the currency, has decided to accept the presidency of the reorganized National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, which suspended payment during the financial stringency. Mr. Ridgeley is now in New York arranging certain affairs, it is said, to take active control of the bank. Lawrence O. Murray, now assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor, it is understood, will succeed Mr. Ridgeley as comptroller of the currency. Unless something unexpected occurs to disarrange present plans, the changes incident to Mr. Ridgeley's retirement will take place at an early date.

Unwritten Law Plea Fails.

Belleville, Ill., Feb. 14.—Clyde Gant, who has been on trial in the circuit court here for the killing of Henry Dickerman, was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Gant based his defense on the "unwritten law," but his supposed wife took the stand and denied that she had ever been married to Gant, although she admitted having lived with him for almost two years. Gant followed her one night and saw her meet Dickerman. In the fight that followed Dickerman was stabbed to death.

Printer Leaps From Bridge.

New York, Feb. 14.—John Grant, an unemployed printer, jumped from Brooklyn bridge and, although he landed among floating ice cakes 200 feet below, escaped with only a few minor hurts. He is now at a hospital, under arrest on a charge of attempted suicide. It is believed Grant was despondent because of inability to get work.

Negro's Confession.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—Richard Connor, 25, a negro, who was arrested by detectives, confessed that on Feb. 3 he killed Annie Boyd, a negress, and wounded "Bud" Goran, a negro, in New Orleans, La. He will return without requisition papers.

PERJURY

The Charge Against Former Life Insurance Officials.

New York, Feb. 14.—Indictments alleging perjury have been returned against a former governor of New Jersey, Foster M. Voorhees, and Frank H. Combes, following a grand jury inquiry into the acts of the two men while they were officials of the Bankers' Life Insurance company. A special grand jury, which is investigating a multitude of big financial transactions, made an incursion into the field of life insurance two weeks ago, and the findings are the outcome. The Bankers' Life Insurance company went out of business some time ago, and the allegations have to do with acts committed prior to 1905, and while Voorhees was president and Combes the secretary of the company.

Wisconsin for Bryan.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 14. — Wisconsin will send a solid delegation to the Democratic national convention at Denver, pledged to support W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination. This much was very apparent from the outcome of the various district caucuses which named delegates to be presented to the state convention for confirmation. The convention was called to order at the Davison Theatre by State Chairman H. H. Manson, who introduced as temporary chairman, John F. Doherty, of LaCrosse. Mr. Doherty's speech was a ringing Democratic address in which he strongly outlined Democratic issues and accused the Republican party of assimilating Democratic doctrines.

Cutter Pursuit German Vessel.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 14.—The United States revenue cutter Winona, Captain Hanks, left this port under full steam in pursuit of the German steamer Delta, that left Pensacola harbor two days ago after having been seized by the United States marshal there on a bill of libel for $8,000. Little hope is entertained of overtaking the fugitive steamer, but the Winona will continue the chase until called off by wireless around Key West, Fla.

Taft In Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14.—Secretary of War William H. Taft, who was the guest of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' association, talked for half an hour at the luncheon which was tendered him by the association, upon "The Moral Awakening Recently from Business Methods which Permit Illegality and Fraud." The address was the culmination of a busy six hours in Detroit. Mr. Taft left for West Point, N. Y.

Restraining Order Vacated.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 14. — The restraining order issued Jan. 28 by United States Judge Sater, at the request of the General Compressed Air and Vacuum company of St. Louis, prohibiting the National Metal Trades association from publishing a statement that it had expelled the St. Louis firm, was vacated by a decision of Judge Sater and a temporary injunction is denied the complainant.

Dangerous Ice Gorge.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 14.—A railway bridge, a large wagon bridge, valuable yachts, small boats and the buildings of a park are in jeopardy as the result of high water in Rocky river, in the western part of the city. An ice jam has stored a large volume of water, and should the ice break suddenly, great damage doubtless would result. Dynamite is being used to free the water gradually.

Address of Nobility.

Moscow, Feb. 14.—The nobility in congress assembled in Moscow adopted, by an overwhelming majority, a loyalist address to the emperor, dwelling upon the dangers of the present system of government and concluding with a virtual appeal for the restoration of autocracy. Those who inspired the address hope to arouse other nobilities throughout the empire to a similar remonstrance.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export cattle, $5 50@5 90; shipping steers, $5 00@5 25; butcher cattle, $5 15@5 60; heifers, $3 50@5 00; cows, $3 50@4 60; bulls, $3 00@4 75; milkers and springers, $25 00@55 00. Calves—Best, $9 00@9 50. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $3 25@5 00; yearlings, $6 25@6 60. Lambs, $6 00@7 00. Hogs—Heavies and mediums, $4 65@4 70; Yorkers, $4 70@4 75; pigs, $4 40@4 50; stags $3 00@4 00; roughs, $4 00@4 10.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Steers, $4 25@6 15; cows, $3 00@4 75; heifers, $3 50@5 25; bulls, $3 25@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 60@4 75. Calves—$3 00@7 00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@5 40; lambs, $6 00@6 90; yearlings, $5 00@6 30. Hogs—Choice heavy shipping, $4 40@4 45; light mixed, $4 20@4 35; choice light, $4 35@4 40; butchers', $4 40@4 45; packing, $4 00@4 40; pigs, $3 50@4 30. Wheat—No. 2 red, 98½@99½c. Corn—No. 2, 53@54c.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Dry-fed steers, $4 90@5 25; heifers, $3 75@4 60; cows, $3 00@4 50; bulls, $3 50@3 75; milkers and springers, $20 00@55 00. Calves—$8 75 down. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $4 75@5 25; wethers, $5 50@5 75; ewes, $4 75@5 25; lambs, $5 50@7 25. Hogs—Mediums, $4 50; Yorkers, $4 65; mixed, $4 55; pigs, $4 35@4 40; roughs, $4 00; stags, $2 50.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 60@5 85; prime, $5 40@5 56; tidy butchers, $4 75@5 15; heifers, $3 00@5 00; cows, bulls and stags, $1 50@4 75; fresh cows, $25 00@55 00. Calves—Veal, $6 00@8 50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 75@6 05; good mixed, $5 40@5 70; Lambs, $5 60@7 50. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $4 65; mediums and Yorkers, $4 70; pigs, $4 50.

CINCINNATI—Wheat—No. 2 red, 97½@99½c. Corn—No. 2, 56@57c. Oats—No. 2, 51@51½c. Rye—No. 2, 87@88c. Lard—$7 00@7 05. Pork in bbls, $8 75. Bacon—$8 00. Hogs—$4 10@4 70. Cattle—$2 25@5 25. Sheep—$2 50@5 00. Lambs—$5 00@7 40.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 96½c; corn, 56½c. Toledo — Wheat, 96½c; corn, 56½c;

BILL REJECTED AFTER HOT FIGHT

Stockwell Street Railway Franchise Fails in the House.

ROBERTS ASSAILS JOHNSON

Cuyahoga Representative Goes After the Mayor of Cleveland—Hearing of Meck Charges Opens Monday Before Joint Committee — Doings of the Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—Representative Jesse B. Roberts of Cuyahoga county severely arraigned Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland on the floor of the house. In his address Mr. Roberts charged that $84,000 had been appropriated illegally from the treasury of the city of Cleveland to build street railway tracks to relieve the congestion in the public square, and for which congestion, Mr. Roberts declared, the street railway companies backed by Mayor Johnson had been largely responsible. Mr. Roberts further charged that a bill had been introduced in the legislature which, he had been informed, was designed to validate this appropriation. These charges by Roberts, which went unchallenged, were made during the course of an exciting debate on a bill by John N. Stockwell, Jr., of Cuyahoga, which sought to permit the renewal of street railway franchises on streets already occupied by tracks to other than the existing companies. It was charged by the opponents of the bill that it was drawn solely in the interests of Mayor Johnson's street railway projects in Cleveland. Mr. Roberts stood alone among the members of the Cuyahoga delegation in opposing the bill, which was defeated by a vote of 53 nays to 51 yeas, and its defeat was clinched by voting down a motion to reconsider.

The senate spent the greater part of the session discussing the bill by Mr. Ward of Cleveland, requiring all owners of automobiles and chauffeurs to secure licenses from the secretary of state and pay a fee therefor, and regulating the running of automobiles over the public highways. Numerous amendments to the bill were adopted, and it was finally recommitted to the committee on roads and highways.

Senator Mather of Akron has introduced a bill which, if it passes, will enable property owners in whose buildings liquor traffic is conducted or saloon keepers and liquor dealers who are deprived of using their places and property for that purpose by the adoption of local option may recover damages from the people living in the district in which local option is established legally. The bill provides that suit may be brought against the residents in the district without specifically naming them and specific damages may be recovered.

Congressman Burton of Cleveland, in an address before a joint meeting of the house and senate, held in the house of representatives, advocated the enactment of a primary election law which will make compulsory, nominations by direct primary, and the holding of primaries for both parties at the same time and place, with declamation of party affiliations. He opposed the optional feature proposed by members of both houses, on the ground that it would enable controlling committees to play favorites. He qualified this latter statement with the proviso that where the minority party is very small, a nominating convention might be permitted with good effect, if there is a certainty that no ring is to be benefited. He spoke in favor of a late primary, for the principal reason that issues would be more clearly defined.

Chairman Briggs of the temperance committee of the house of representatives announced that the committee would hold the first and only public hearing on the Rose county local option bill Monday evening next, in the hall of the house, and that the time would be equally divided between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Investigation of Meck Charges.

Columbus, O., Feb. 14.—The joint committee, of which Senator Sites is chairman, to investigate the charges of Senator Meck against the state board of school examiners, will meet in its first session Monday morning. Sixteen witnesses, the majority of them public school superintendents who, Meck says, will testify to trafficking in school certificates, will be summoned for the first day. Senator Meck has filed these charges with the committee: That cliques and organizations have existed and do now exist in the Ohio school system for improper influence in the selection of school officials and for other corrupt purposes; that such organization is under the domination of bosses who control for corrupt purposes; that state school certificates have been improperly and irregularly issued by the examiners; that members have trafficked in certificates and issued or promised to issue them in return for employment as lecturers before teachers' institutes or on other improper grounds, that examiners have insulted lady applicants for certificates.

Roundhouse Burns.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Feb. 14—Fire destroyed the roundhouse and machine shops of the Central New England railroad here. The loss will exceed $100,000.

RECEIVER

Takes Charge of Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Road.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—On representations made by George A. Fernald & Company, a banking firm of Boston, the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad company was placed in the hands of a receiver in the United States circuit court. James P. Goodrich was appointed receiver, and after filing a bond of $60,000 left for Cincinnati to take charge of the property. The Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad is known as the short line between Chicago and Cincinnati, its line between those cities being 285 miles in length. It was built about five years ago and maintains a good train service. The complaint shows that the banking firm owns $250,000 of the company's bonds and holds $380,000 more as collateral security for loans. The bankers declare that there is a floating debt of $1,750,000 outstanding and that the property is incumbered with mortgage liens aggregating $7,000,000. Many of the smaller claims are overdue, it is charged.

Rate Declared Excessive.

Washington, Feb. 14. — Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, on behalf of that body, handed down an opinion in the case of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company. It appears that complainant shipped from Dallas, Tex., to Kansas City, Mo., seven carloads of agricultural machinery, upon which it was compelled to pay a rate of 72 cents per 100 pounds. The commission decided that the 72-cent rate was excessive, and that the 36-cent rate which the defendant now voluntarily affords is reasonable. The defendant was ordered to pay complainant the sum of $640.52 as reparation for unjust and unreasonable charges.

New York to Paris Race.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Feb. 14. — The French car in the New York-Paris race, driven by St Chaffrey, arrived here. Immediately after the French car came the American and Italian cars, which proceeded on to Fonda, 11 miles to the west, where they stopped for the night. The automobilists are following the towpath of the canal. This route was decided upon by the drivers after leaving Schenectary in order to avoid the soft snowbanks in the Mohawk valley.

OSBORNE

Takes Charge of the Ice Probe In New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—James W. Osborne, former assistant district attorney, was appointed a special deputy attorney general to take entire charge of the investigation of the American Ice company, which was organized by Charles W. Morse. The inquiry will begin before the present special grand jury for New York county early next week. The appointment of Osborne was made by Attorney General Jackson, whose office had been instructed by Governor Hughes to conduct such an investigation. Osborne was chief assistant in the district attorney's office under Asa Bird Gardiner. Subsequently he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, being defeated by Jerome.

Japanese Detained.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14.—One hundred and seventy Japanese are being detained in quarantine here, failing to pass the educational test in the Natal act. They are likely to be excluded. Should this happen the case will be taken to the courts. The Japanese consul will claim rights under the treaty and the steamship companies will also refuse to take back the immigrants, as they are under federal regulations.

No Danger of Flood.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14.—According to the local office of the United States weather bureau, all danger of a flood at this time has passed, and the crest of the rise, which is expected to reach here today, will not be over 14 feet. The danger line is 22 feet. The rains were not sufficient to produce a flood and a cold spell is looked for, which will prevent a further melting of the ice and snow at the watersheds of the rivers.

For Local Option.

Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 14.—Livingston county voted in favor of local option by a majority of four to one. A large vote was cast. Sixty-nine of the 114 counties of Missouri have voted for prohibition.

THIS AND THAT

A. H. Cline, a prominent lumberman of Bristol, was shot and instantly killed at Elk Park, N. C., by Luke Banner, a wealthy merchant of Elk Park. Business quarrel.

Standard Oil company announced an advance of 5 cents in three grades of oil, as follows: North Lima, 99c; South Lima, 94c; Indiana, 94c. Pennsylvania remains unchanged.

For the purpose of protecting the business, Howard Barney was appointed receiver for the Robert Clarke company, Cincinnati, on application of J. F. Laning, the principal stockholder.

Earl Whittaker, 22, was killed in the millroom of the Goodrich rubber plant, Akron, O. His coat caught on a shafting and wound around his neck, strangling him to death.

Fred Wilson and Robert H. Hardt are under arrest, charged with having shot Martin McNichols, a railroad detective, after he had put them off a freight train near Venice, Ill. McNichols may die.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Green Camp Mission Workers Hold a Meeting.

Ceil Somerlot Celebrates an Anniversary by Entertaining a Company of Friends—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bricker Entertain.

Green Camp, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The F. B. Missionary society reorganized last Thursday. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Emma Hopkins; vice president, Mrs. Edna Carmine; secretary, Mrs. Hattie Berry, treasurer, Mrs. Edith Welch.

About thirty of Ceil Somerlot's friends met at his home Wednesday evening and took supper with him in honor of his forty-ninth birthday anniversary.

Zeige & Fletcher shipped several carloads of cattle from this point last week to New York.

Royal Fish, of Marion, was the guest of friends in the village last week.

The High and grammar schools were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bricker, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Alice Staly and Mrs. Carrie Rayl visited their aunt, Mrs. Levi Davis, Thursday.

Mrs. Shirk, of North Lewisburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Welch a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Eckley, of Marion, have moved to the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Somerlot were the guests of relatives at Woodland Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smeltzer were guests of Prospect friends last week.

Rev. W. McK. Brackney of the M. E. church assisted Rev. Mr. McClary, Monday and Tuesday evenings in the revival meeting at the church here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ruth returned to Green Camp Monday after a week's visit with their daughter, Mrs. Martin, of Bucyrus.

Rev. Mr. Fulton of the F. B. church has been quite ill and one of his daughters is also sick.

Mrs. Edith Welch and daughter, Esther, visited in Caledonia last week.

Mrs. Hogan is suffering of a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob McClellan returned to Green Camp Friday after a three-weeks visit with relatives in Tiffin.

Mrs. Pettit returned home from Toledo, Saturday, after a two-weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. Amos Owens.

EXCITING RUNAWAY IN EAST MARION

Horse Makes a Wild Dash and Breaks Buggy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Blazer, of Lee street, had an exciting experience in a runaway, about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Blazer were driving east on Center street, when their horse took fright at the engine of an electric cleaner which was working in the alley near the court-house. The animal started east on Center, narrowly missing many poles and vehicles.

Mr. Blazer succeeded in keeping the horse in the street until all but one of the fastenings to the buggy were broken. He then pulled the horse into a drive just east of John street and, the buggy overturning, threw both occupants to the soft ground. The horse continued through a buggy-shed and out on a back street, where it was captured. Neither of the occupants nor the horse was injured, but the buggy was badly broken.

IRA KELLER MAKES VERY FINE SHOWING

The Success of a Prospect Poultry Fancier.

Ira Keller, of Prospect, is making a fine showing in the poultry exhibition which is now in progress in Columbus.

The American Poultry association gold medal was won by Mr. Keller, on a White Wyandotte cockerel. Mr. Keller was also the "high man" of the show, taking the following prizes: Golden Wyandotte cock, second, fourth, fifth; hen, first, second, third; cockerel, first and second; pullet, first, second, third; for the pen, first. Silver Wyandotte, cock, first; hen, first, second, third; cockerel, first; pullet, first, second; on pen, first. White Wyandotte, cock, second, third, fourth; hen, second; cockerel, first, fourth; pullet, second, third; on pen, first. Japanese Silkie, cock, first; hen, first. Silver Sebright bantam, cock, first; hen, first. Golden Sebright bantam, cock, first; hen, first; cockerel, first; pullet, first.

Child Drinks Ink.

The four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seckel, of Caledonia, drank a bottle of ink Tuesday afternoon and for a time was in a very serious condition. Dr. J. E. Baker, of Caledonia, and Dr. J. C. Modrack, of Martel, were called.

Business Session.—A meeting of the Greater Marion Poultry & Pet Stock association was held at the office of the Marion Milling & Grain company, Wednesday evening, with a good attendance. Only routine business was given attention.

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you can possibly make is by buying your next winter's Overcoat, right now.

You Save Big Money

On every Overcoat in the store and the selection of neat, conservative styles, (as good for next winter as this,) is yet in splendid shape.

Let us show you. We promise the price will be satisfactory.

KLEINMAIERS.

Surprise in Country.

About fifty of the neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Porterfield, residing two miles west of the city, gave them a surprise at their home Wednesday evening. The affair was a farewell for Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield, who will move in the near future to Waldo. The evening was passed with games and music by a luncheon. The couple was presented a handsome chair by their guests.

Patrick Kerwin, aged 111, died at Johnsville, Pennsylvania, January 4. For forty years he was a Newfoundland fisherman.

JESSIE F. HANSTEIN CURSED IN GERMAN

Is Granted a Divorce by Judge B. G. Young.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR SECURES A DECREE

Jury Returns a Verdict for Plaintiff in the Suit of John Herr Against the Chicago & Erie Railway Company—Mrs. Thomas Brady is Granted a Divorce.

Judge B. G. Young, of the common pleas court granted a decree of divorce to Jessie F. Hanstein from Bernard E. Hanstein, Tuesday afternoon. The testimony given at the hearing was to the effect that, after the defendant's marriage to the plaintiff at Columbus several years ago, she told her friends she was not married and continued to receive company, going to many public dances. Hanstein testified that the members of her family cursed him in German, with which language he was not familiar, and made sport of him generally when he was in the family circle of his wife. He testified that he is a telegraph operator and that when he came to Marion his wife refused to accompany him.

A jury in the common pleas court returned a verdict of $359.81 in favor of the plaintiff, Tuesday evening shortly after 6 o'clock. In the suit of John Herr against the Chicago & Erie Railway company. The trial of the suit lasted two days. The jury was out three hours.

This suit was instituted several years ago when Herr sued the railroad company for $550 damages for killing four horses on the railroad tracks. The plaintiff obtained judgment for about $450. The case was carried to the circuit court, which remanded it back to the common pleas court for retrial.

Attorney John D. DeGolier represented the plaintiff and Attorneys Fred E. Guthery and L. E. McNeal, of this city, and Attorney Gage, of Chicago, the railway company.

Lula Brady, who instituted an action for a divorce, January 3, 1907, was granted a decree of divorce, custody of her two children and $1,500 alimony to be paid in installments of $25 a month, Tuesday afternoon by Judge Young. The plaintiff averred that she was married September 19, 1900, to Thomas Brady, whim she charged with habitual drunkenness and three years' wilful absence.

The suit of Frank G. Norton against the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company, which has been pending in the common pleas court for several months, was settled out of court Wednesday. No order was made to that effect.

In the receivership action of the Marion Savings Building company against the Ohio Novelty Sign & Electric company, Mike Yarn has been fined $5, Glover, A. F. McNeal and John Barnes appointed.

In the suit of S. S. Stucker and Fred Neer against the board of trustees of the M. E. church at New Bloomington to marshal liens, the defendant has been given leave to plead by February 22.

SWAYZE A. LYON TO LEAVE MARION

Sells Department Company Interests to R. R. Wright.

Swayze A. Lyon, who has been identified with the making of a success of the Marion Department company, has sold his interests in the company to R. R. Wright and severed all connection with the company. Mr. Wright succeeds Mr. Lyon as secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Wright is not wholly a stranger in Marion. He has resided here for the past year, managing the Marion distributing branch of the Montgomery Table company. He is young but capable and experienced and will give the company all his time and energies. He and President Grills are already agreed on a number of improvements which are planned to enhance the attractiveness of the establishment.

Mr. Lyon will remain with the company a short time, after which he will make a trip for the betterment of Mrs. Lyon's health. His business future is not fixed, but it is not likely that so active a worker will long remain idle.

AN ITALIAN LABORER IS FATALLY INJURED

Pasquale Suttile Is Victim of an Accident.

Falls from the Platform at the Erie Ice-House and Suffers a Fractured Skull and a Broken Collar Bone. Can Not Recover.

Pasquale Suttile, an Italian laborer employed by the Erie, fell from the Erie ice-house platform, Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, and sustained a fractured skull and a broken collar bone. A hurry call was turned in for the Hess & Markert ambulance and the injured man was taken to the Dr. C. E. Sawyer sanatorium, where it was found that his injuries were necessarily fatal.

All the advice given in women's magazines on how to be an ideal guest doesn't amount to this much: To be an ideal guest stay at home.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

Wilton Rugs or Ingrain Carpets.

If customers want something better than an Ingrain they will buy a CARPET RUG in Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Axminster, Wilton Velvet or French Wilton.

The Rug Idea Prevails—

The housewife knows the advantages. The Rug is sanitary. The Rug is artistic. The Rug costs less than a carpet. With Rugs housekeeping is a pleasure.

Rugs for Spring—

From the mill to our carpet department. Every size. Every grade. French Wiltons for the Parlor. Body Brussels for the Library. Body Brussels for the Dining Room. Wilton Runners for the Hall.

Ingrain Carpets—

Only the best is good enough for our trade. For twenty-four years we have sold only the best Ingrain Carpets, and nothing can induce us to sell an inferior grade. The spring patterns and colorings are handsomer than ever.

The Spring Curtains are Ready.
Everything in Shades.
English Inlaid Linoleums.

New Tailor-Made Suits—

First showing of the spring models in Ladies Suits—Every one new, $15, $25.. $35

Warner & Edwards.

ALLEGED THIEF TAKEN INTO CUSTODY HERE

F. W. Ertley Is Held by Local Police.

CHARGE OF THEFT IS AGAINST HIM

Carl Massie Is Arrested for Breaking a Glass in Door of the Marion Family Theater—He Arranges To Pay for the Glass and Is Discharged—Police Notes.

Word was received here, Wednesday, by the local police to be on the watch for a man who stole a coat and vest, a watch chain and ring from the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at Lindale. On receipt of a telegram from a railroad official that the man was on a freight headed for this city, Officer McDonough arrested a negro near the union station on Wednesday afternoon. F. W. Ertley, the accused was one of the men arrested, and is now being held in the prison awaiting the arrival of an officer from Lindale. The others were later released and ordered out of the city.

Edward Smith, of near Caledonia was arrested on north Main street Wednesday evening by Officer Babcock and a charge of drunkenness was placed against him. Smith lives near Caledonia. Having no money he was unable to get out of the city.

Carl Massie was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Officer Cook on a warrant charging him with breaking a glass in the door of the Marion Family theater. Tuesday evening. The affidavit for the warrant was sworn to by E. P. Rowe. Massie pleaded guilty to the charge when before the mayor and was released after agreeing to reimburse the

Lucas County Fight.

[illegible] the prominent candidates for common pleas judge, involved in a [illegible] county fight at the present time, was Holland Welch, son of Rev. and Mrs. L. [illegible] of east Center street.

[illegible] do an unsatisfactory job do it well, but don't overdo it.

INCENDIARY BLAZE AT RICHWOOD THURSDAY

An Aged Veteran Has a Narrow Escape.

SUFFERS MUCH AS RESULT OF SHOCK

O. D. Browning, Who Is Almost Blind, Is Penned in His Burning House by Wall of Fire—Breaks Glass with Hands and Escapes Through a Window.

Richwood, Feb. 13. [Special.]—O. D. Browning, a veteran of the civil war and almost blind, divorced several weeks ago by his young wife whose marriage to him created a scandal at the time, narrowly escaped cremation in his home here early today. That the fire which destroyed his home was the work of an incendiary is certain, as kindling wood, still smoldering, was found at the front door.

The life of Browning, who is sixty-five years old, was saved as a result of his dog leaping on his bed at 2 o'clock this morning and awakening him. The old man, who lived alone, groped around the room, almost stifled by the heat and smoke. The only door of escape was in flames. Finally he found a window, the glass of which he crashed with his hands, and crawled out in his nightclothes to a place of safety. He was badly cut by the jagged glass.

Dr. A. J. Campbell saw the flames and gave the alarm. Mr. Browning was found in a pitiable condition, and was removed to the home of his sister, Mrs. Martha Maize. It is feared that he may not survive the shock. Browning and his young wife became estranged several weeks ago.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS ENTERTAINED

Miss Ada Monnette Hostess to the Members.

The home of Miss Ada Monnette, of north Main street, was the scene of a pleasant gathering of young people Wednesday night.

The Sunday-school class of Epworth M. E. church of which J. E. Sifritt is teacher was entertained and passed the evening in games.

The house was profusely decorated with hearts, etc., and nice refreshments were served by the hostess. About twenty-five guests were present.

AN AGED RESIDENT DIES THURSDAY

Mrs. Anna Ehrhardt Is Claimed by Death.

Anna Catherine Ehrhardt, aged seventy-five years, six months and seven days, died of paralysis and complications, Thursday, at her home, No. 139 Barnhart street, after a lingering illness.

Mrs. Ehrhardt had lived in the home where she died for the past thirty years and was well known throughout the city. She is survived by a husband, August Ehrhardt, and two daughters, the latter being Mrs. A. R. Reeder, of Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Thomas Temple, of Norton.

The funeral will be held Saturday.

SPRING CURTAINS
ALL REDUCED

Now is the time to buy--none to be moved, all must be sold.
25% or one-fourth off on any & all lace curtains in the store.
50c ones up to $20.00 a pair.
Crowds take advantage of this saving every day. It pays, you can't make money so easily.
$2.50 saved on a $10 purchase.
$1.25 on a $5.00 purchase.
25c on a $1.00 purchase.
Come, the assortment is good --curtains of all kinds.

Take a look at the Rugs

All kinds, $9.75 for a room size Brussels. $50 for French Wilton rugs. Rugs at every price--every rug reduced--the biggest assortment of rugs we ever had, new ones coming every day.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

Some Convincing Prices in Skirts.

Right now every lady is interested in Skirts, and this store is now offering some of the best values you will see this season. The styles are the latest; the fit and hang is perfect; the qualities the best.

Worth $6.50, Now $2.98.

Skirts in novelty materials, some heavy, others in lighter weights, all colors, sold at $6.50, now priced to move them quickly, $2.98.

Choice of about 25 of the very finest of Voile skirts at $9.95.

Worth $12.50 For $5.95.

Silk trimmed Voile skirts in blue, black and brown, cut full with flare, perfect fitting, worth $12.50, selling this week at $5.95.

$15.00 black silk taffeta skirts, handsome styles, at $5.98.

Eager Women Are Buying These

Coats, in all colors, long, loose styles, nicely trimmed, the regular price was $15.00. Removal price is $4.95

Evening wraps are being picked up here by Marion's best dressed women and why not when we say choice at $9.95

Selection's getting smaller daily. Any cloth or carcul coat, any style, some sold as high as $50.00, choice for..... $9.95

Near Seal Coats, Worth $50, for $25.00.

White wash Waists, Worth up to $2.00 [illegible]

Outing Dressing Sacques, Worth 50 and 75c for 15c.

The greatest Dress Goods and Silk Values yet brought out. However, these prices are for Saturday and next week. Don't be too late.

At 69c — 44-inch Wool Voiles in choice [illegible] colors, navy, brown, pearl, grey and cream. These make beautiful "class day" gowns, and sold for $1.00. Saturday and next week 69c

At 49c — Cream Cotton Voile, 42 inches wide, for waists and dresses, sold at 75c. Also in plain Panamas, copenhagen blue, grey and moss green. Sold at $1.00. Six pieces Vyella flannels in plain and fancy. Saturday and next week 49c

Have just received the [illegible] pieces of the SPECIAL 34-INCH BLACK TAFFETA [illegible] was excellent worth $1.00. Saturday and next week at 79c

D. A. FRANK & CO.

A Splendid Showing of New Spring Dress Materials.

The very newest and most advance styles in color, in weaves and in weight. The new Copenhagen blue. New and latest shades of brown—including the popular tan and leather shades. We show these new materials in Voiles, plain and shadow stripe. Wool Taffetas in the plain, fancy self stripes and checks. The popular Chiffon Panama and herringbone serges and fancy worsteds in all the new colorings, just the right weight for skirt and jacket suits.

Our Lines of Imported Dress Material

are here. They include Marquisettes, Voiles and many high art novelties, as shown exclusively by us. We suggest early buying while the assortment is new and complete.

New Spring Silks

are shown on our counters in the new rough Silk Suitings, plain Taffeta, plain and fancy "spot proof" foulards, fancy messaline finished silks, Kuhla silks, Rajahs, etc., in all the wanted shades.

Uhler & Phillips.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

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OPENING GUN OF THE MOVEMENT

Foraker's Defiance of the President Is Keynote

OF CAMPAIGN BY THE UPPER HOUSE

It Proposes To Make Attack on President.

Resolution To Investigate the Matter of Federal Appointments Is Already Prepared—Held in Abeyance Owing to the Fact That It Is Known That the President Is About Ready To Deny Charges.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Foraker's open defiance of the administration in the senate, in which he met the denial of President Roosevelt that the administration was engaged in coercion in connection with the Taft candidacy by citing the case of Editor Bryson, of Athens, as one of hundreds of similar cases, is believed to be the keynote for a general attack upon the administration by a number of senators.

It has at least revived a recent movement to press the adoption of a senate resolution of inquiry into the method of federal appointments within the last year.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, prepared such a resolution, it os now learned, but before introducing it submitted the document to a number of anti-administration Republicans. They counseled delay, so the friends of Stone explain, on the ground that the president had in preparation his defense of such charges.

The Time Is Ripe.

Now that the president's defense has been so aggressively challenged by Senator Foraker, who has many warm friends in the senate, who are willing to aid him in his political fight for existance in Ohio, and for the further reason that other senators believe they have been dealt with unfairly by the president, those who have been following the sensational controversy look for further senatorial outbursts.

Several senatorial heavyweights have been tempted to take issue with the president on the question, but feared their defense of what they consider to be their "constitutional rights" might be construed with political antagonism ot the administration. They have in mind now following the Foraker plan, which dealt lightly with the president, but provided a vitriolic bath for those who represent the administration.

Missing Link in Chain.

While Senator Foraker was speaking in the senate, Friday, Congressman Douglas of Ohio was explaining that, as Bryson was subsequently appointed, it was evidence that the president had not wielded the big stick.

Indeed that was the impression Foraker's speech left on his senate audience. He had charged murder but he could not produce the corpse. Instead, there was Bryson, very much alive and still opposed to Taft in office.

The real story is how a country editor who retired General Grosvenor from congress, had the audacity subsequently to stick his knife into the august ribs of a president of the United States. As a reward for his pin for guillotining Grosvenor, the editor asked Douglass for the Athens postoffice. As Bryson's guillotine was still working, Douglas hinted that appointment. Finally Bryson came down here to show himself to the postoffice department, as one of the formalities. Just by the way he told reporters that Foraker was gaining strength at home and that Taft, as a presidential candidate, would not carry Ohio.

The Correspondence.

The correspondence read by Senator Foraker began with a letter from Douglas to Bryson sadly explaining that this unfortunate interview had angered the president, who had told Postmaster General Meyer that Bryson, therefore would not do. Meyer had broken the news to Douglas. Bryson, his guillotine in working order, renewed his request for the Athens postoffice. Douglas saw Loeb, who referred him to the next letter. Loeb said Bryson would not do because of the Cincinnati interview, etc. Bryson's friends finally got access to Roosevelt himself, but his appeal to Roosevelt heart hardened. The interview was to much. Bryson wrote to Douglas that he said the president could take their old postoffice and bury it, the editor also allowed an informal ultimatum to reach the congressman that the burial would include the Hon. Albert Douglas. The president finally gave Bryson the postoffice to save the political head of the congressman. Meanwhile, Bryson, unrepentant, gave a copy of the correspondence to Foraker. They waited till Bryson's appointment had been confirmed and the president had denied Foraker's charges of federal patronage, and then sprung their mine.

HALLUCINATIONS OF THE CZARINA

Physicians Say She Must Get Out of Russia.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Though the St. Petersburg press is not permitted to publish the fact, it is positively known through official channels that the Czarina is suffering from hallucinations, and that her physicians have warned her husband of the urgent necessity for her removal from Russia. The patient still insists that she will not go without her husband and the latter's ministers have reiterated their warning that his absence from the country will involve the gravest political dangers. His majesty is reported to be considering the dissolution of the douma—though his ministers fear this will precipitate serious disturbances—as a preliminary to a trip to the Riviera with his wife.

MARRIED AT HOME OF BRIDE'S PARENTS

Are Mr. Samuel D. Seiter and Miss Elizabeth Oehler.

Rev. J. H. Diehlman performed ceremony Tuesday afternoon uniting in marriage Mr. Samuel D. Seiter, of Bethlehem, and Miss Elizabeth Oehler, of near Prospect. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents and the couple will make their residence in Bethlehem.

All the "baby senators" had names beginning with "B"—Bryan, Beveridge, Barkett, Borah, Bailey and Brandegee.

BRIDGE TRUST GETS DECISION

Supreme Court Decides the Erie County Case.

SUSTAINS THE CIRCUIT COURT

Latter Court Overrules Court of Common Pleas.

The Indictments Against the Bridge People Are Held To Be Bad for Duplicity and Indefiniteness in That They Simply Charge That Parties Are Engaged in Restraint of Trade Between Certain Dates.

Columbus, O., Feb. 11.—The Erie county indictments against practically all the bridge companies of Ohio and their contracting agents, charging violation of the anti-trust laws, were held to be defective by the supreme court, today, in affirming the decision of the Erie county circuit court in the Hughes and Webster cases.

The indictments are held to be bad for duplicity and indefiniteness in that they simply charge that the parties were engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade from March, 1905, to March, 1906, without naming definite times of violation of the anti-trust laws, and because the law makes each day's violation a separate offense and hence the basis of a separate indictment.

In this case Henry Hughes, Harry G. Hammond, B. C. Webster, E. J. Newton, W. H. Lyons, W. N. Cleveland, J. E. Hilton, A. C. Lee, W. W. Mills, the Massie & Hilton company, King Bridge company, Johnson Bridge company, Buckeye Bridge company, Canton Bridge company, were indicted in March, 1906, in Erie county on a charge of engaging in a trust conspiracy from March 1, 1905, to March 9, 1906.

The supreme court sustained all motions to quash and demurrers based on duplicity and indefiniteness of the indictments and all the defendants were discharged. Their cases were carried to the circuit court and later dismissed. The Canton Bridge company, which is a Massachusetts company, withdrew their petitions in error and the cases against it were dismissed. Counsel for the other companies in the circuit court of appeals will now file motions to dismiss the cases in the common pleas court.

BUILDING AND SAFE WRECKED

Nitroglycerin Used by Gang of Safeblowers.

TEN THOUSAND IN CASH IS SECURED

Willard, Missouri, Is the Scene of Robbery.

Five Bandits Who Do the Job Escape on a Handcar After Exchanging Shots with Citizens of the Town—Sheriff from Springfield Soon Afterward Starts in Pursuit of the Robbers with a Posse.

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 11.—Five bandits, who are now being pursued through the Ozarks, cracked the safe of the bank of Willard, at Willard, Missouri, a town fifteen miles from from here, and secured $10,000 in cash at 2 o'clock this morning. The men escaped after the citizens had exchanged shots, using a handcar which they abandoned a mile from Willard and took to the hills.

The sheriff from Springfield soon afterward started in pursuit with a posse.

Three charges of nitroglycerin were exploded in the building. The first wrecked the vault door, and two more charges were necessary to expose the money in the inner safe.

The building was wrecked.

Two Men on Guard.

Three cracksmen exploded the charges while two others stood guard outside the door and they protected the workers from the townspeople who opened fire. In the retreat three men carried the loot while two continued firing at citizens who pursued.

The Springfield police rode down the track in a patrol wagon to intercept the robbers and the handcar was found abandoned in a secluded spot where it is believed the robbers had horses in waiting.

W. S. Frazier, cashier of the bank, today said there was a few dollars more than $10,000 in the vault when the bank closed last night. All of the money is gone except a small amount of silver, which was scattered by one of the explosions.

W. H. Kime, president, today offered a reward for the capture of the robbers. The men went about their work deliberately. The two guards intimidated the citizens and stood them off until their companions in the building had secured the money.

The robbers had a good start on the sheriff and his posse and it is believed they are hiding in the Ozarks, intending to travel by night to the eastern part of Oklahoma or northern Arkansas.

BIG SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY OF STATE

What Is Shown by Report of the State Treasurer.

The State Is Piling Up a Million and a Third a Year—Where the Revenues Come from and What They Amount to.

Columbus, Feb. 11. The state has been piling up a surplus in its treasury at the rate of a million and a third per year, as shown by the annual report of State Treasurer W. S. McKinnon, filed with Governor Harris Monday.

At the close of the fiscal year 1906 there was a balance of $3,716,077.61 and there was received during the year 1907 $10,501,159.50. The disbursements amounted to $9,555,621.69, leaving a balance at the close of the year of $5,661,859.82. Two years ago the balance was less than three million. Among the large items of receipts for the year were:

Liquor tax, $2,771,023.21; school tax, $2,236,649.73; excise tax on the gross receipts of public service corporations, $1,523,850.81; capital stock tax on corporations and fees for incorporation, $1,256,310.0[illegible]; insurance tax, $[illegible].

The total cost of the state government departments and its institutions, exclusive of schools and universities, was $6,542,358.71.

It is better to find freedom through pain than freedom from it.

CHARLES W. MORSE, NEW YORK BANKER, WHO DISAPPEARED

THE DENIALS LACK WEIGHT

Report Has Mrs. Vanderbilt About To Marry.

SHE ALSO WILL WED HUNGARIAN

Count Alexander Hadik Is the Nobleman.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Offer To Sell Her Home for $1,000,000 Is Considered Significant in Connection with the News of Her Engagement—No Member of the Vanderbilt Family Will Discuss the Rumor.

New York, Feb. 11.—Denials of the persistent report that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is to wed Count Alexander Hadik of Hungary are neither positive enough nor from persons considered close enough to the Vanderbilt family to prove very convincing to New York society. The interview cabled last night from Berlin, in which Minister of State Count Johann Hadik, Count Alexander's brother, says explicitly that the latter recently wrote to him confirming the news of the engagement is considered as conclusive, so far as concerns Count Johann, whose reputation is such as to preclude any possibility of a wilful misstatement.

New Yorkers who have traveled much abroad know a good deal of Count Alexander's history, which has been marked by a long series of financial embarrassments. From which he fortably, one of the wealthiest and most influential in Hungary has repeatedly exerted itself to the utmost to disentangle him.

Seemingly authentic reports that Mrs. Vanderbilt is about to offer her $1,000,000 home at Fifth avenue and Fifty-Seventh street for sale are considered significant in connection with the news of her engagement.

No members of the Vanderbilt family will discuss rumors of the respective affairs.

Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church has returned to his home in Baltimore after a trip around the world, in which he covered approximately 40,000 miles. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, and the trip was undertaken to visit and investigate work in mission fields.

ALDRICH OPENS SENATE DEBATE

Financial Measure Is Up in Upper House.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL CONSIDERED

Plan To Have Emergency Currency of $500,000,000,

At Any Time Within Forty-Eight Hours, If an Emergency Requires It, $500,000,000 of New Money Can Be Put into the Channels of Trade To Allay Public Excitement and To Meet All Demands.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In opening the debate in the senate on the financial bill which bears his name and which proposes to provide $500,000,000 of emergency notes, in time of need, Senator Aldrich today made an illuminating speech. He not only described the serious nature of the panic through which the country passed last fall, but, while hopeful for the future, warned against overconfidence, indicated the possibility that there would be additions to the army of unemployed and pointed out the necessity for a reform in banking methods.

On this latter point Aldrich declared that the great mass of the men who control the management of great financial institutions which can do something to make or mar the prosperity of our country, should realize that they have serious responsibilities. One element of weakness in the banking situation is the inadequacy of bank reserves. Another is "a general and dangerous overextension of bank credits" due to speculation.

For Speculative Purposes.

"It has been discovered that many national banks have been directly or indirectly furnishing capital for speculative ventures," he declared. "Some of them have been largely engaged in promoting or underwriting questionable business schemes. All of these operations are clearly outside of the scope of legitimate banking and serve to bring discredit upon all of our banking institutions."

Describing the recent financial crisis, Senator Aldrich said:

"It was the most acute and destructive in its immediate consequences of any which has occurred in the history of the country. Nothing but the heroic measures taken by the representatives of the great business and financial interests of the country, acting in cooperation with the secretary of the treasury, prevented a total collapse of private credit and a disastrous destruction of all values. The country was saved by the narrowest possible margin from an overwhelming catastrophe whose blighting effect would have been felt in every household."

A Simple Remedy.

The remedy offered by the finance committee is simple, prompt and efficient, declared Aldrich. At any time within forty-eight hours, if an emergency requires it, $500,000,000 of new money can be put into the channels of trade to allay public excitement and to meet extraordinary demands.

Replying to the objection urged that banks generally do not have and would have not purchased and hold securities of the class authorized under the bill, railroad, state and municipal bonds of approved character, Aldrich said congress ought to require them to invest a portion of their assets in that way, in the interest of both the public and the stockholders.

Aldrich denied that the tax of half of one per cent. a month on the proposed emergency circulation would result in an increased rate of interest on bank loans, or would lower the price of production marketed at the time.

$20,000,000 FOR HER RELATIVES

Before Marrying Mrs. Walker Will Give Away That Amount.

New York, Feb. 10.—On the eve of her approaching marriage to Frederic Courtland Penfield, distinguished author and diplomat, Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, second richest woman in the United States, has decided to share her fortune of $60,000,000 with her relatives.

On the death of her father, William Weightman, "The Quinine King," Mrs. Walker's relatives contested for his estate in the Philadelphia courts, but lost. The quarrel has been a source of regret to Mrs. Walker. To remove the last possible cloud on her happiness, she has decided to voluntarily surrender the money her relatives could not force from her. The gifts, it is said, will approximate $20,000,000.

MONUMENT FOR AN OHIO GENERAL

Bill To Erect Monument for General W. S. Rosecrans.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—Representative H. W. Crist of Delaware county will introduce a bill in the house this week asking that an appropriation of several hundred dollars be made for the erection of a suitable monument over the graze of General W. S. Rosecrans, the famous Ohio leader of the civil war, in the Arlington cemetery at Washington. Strange to relate no stone or head piece marks the spot where the remains of the distinguished soldier repose.

Mr. Christ was selected to draft the bill for the reason that General Rosecrans was a native of Delaware county.

SECOND-TERM SHERIFFS HOLD OVER ONE YEAR

That's the Decision of Buckeye Supreme Court.

The Ruling in the Case of Sheriff Karb of Franklin County Will Also Apply to the Treasurers on Second Term.

Columbus, O., Feb. 11.—Sheriff George J. Karb, of Franklin county, with all the other second-term sheriffs and the second-term county treasurers of the state, won a victory in the supreme court, today, which means a year's salary for each, when the court dismissed the petition of Albert E. Sartain to compel Governor Harris to issue a commission to him as sheriff of Franklin county.

On the theory that, by reason of the constitutional provision that a sheriff or treasurer can not serve more than four consecutive years in any six years, Sheriff Karb could not accept the extension of his term for one year granted by the legislature to conform to the biennial elections amendment to the constitution, the Franklin county commissioners appointed Sartain as sheriff for this additional year. Governor Harris refused to commission Sartain, basing his refusal on an opinion of Attorney General Ellis to the effect that the biennial elections amendment operated to temporarily suspend the old provision limiting sheriffs and treasurers to four years in six. Sartain then proceeded in mandamus in the supreme court and the court today dismissed his petition, thus holding to the Ellis view of the case.

101 FRANC FINE FOR COUNT BONI

Court Decides He Must Pay Prince de Sagan

FOR SPITTING IN THE LATTER'S EYE

De Castellane's Brother Acquitted by the Court.

Count Boni Says He Was Bound To Protect His Ex-Wife from the Attentions of a Man Like His Cousin, the Prince, and To Guard His Children Against Such a Man for a Stepfather.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Count Boni de Castellane was fined 100 francs today for his recent fight with the Prince de Sagan, his cousin. The prince's claim for one franc damages was also allowed.

Jean de Castellane, the count's brother, whom De Sagan accused of aiding in the assault on him, was acquitted.

The Count de Sastellane and his cousin, the Prince de Sagan quarrelled over the latter's attentions to the former's divorced wife, Madame Anna Gould.

The prince has been reported most attentive to Madame Gould from the time the divorce proceeding was first instituted, and, since the granting of the decree, it has been repeatedly rumored that he was engaged to her. Report even had it once that they had been married in London.

The count admits that he was greatly angered by his cousin's conduct, asserting that he considered it his duty to protect his former wife from such a man as the prince and to guard his children against having the latter for a stepfather.

Meet at Funeral.

The two met a few weeks ago at a funeral in one of the great Paris churches. When the prince left, Boni and his brother, Jean followed him to the street.

Boni admits that he spat in the prince's face. Concerning what immediately followed there was much difference of opinion. The prince says the De Castellanes attacked him together, knocked him down and struck and beat him before he could regain his feet.

The De Castellanes maintain that the prince lost his footing while attempting to strike Boni with his walking stick. They deny that Jean took part in the fight or that either of them struck their foe when he was down. A butcher's apprentice separated the combatants.

The prince declined to challenge Boni on ground of alleged combined assault on him and the beating he declares was inflicted while he was helpless, made the affair one for the courts—not for the field of honor.

Boni asserted that De Sagan could not find seconds to act for him and probably would not have cared to risk a duel in any event.

The prince sued for one franc damages as vindication.

5,000 MEN RETURN TO WORK TODAY

Big Plant of National Tube Company at Lorain Starts.

Lorain, O., Feb. 10.—Five thousand men were put back to work today at the big plant of the National Tube company. They have been idle for several weeks, the plant having closed when the financial situation began to grow acute.

Officials of the company say that they have enough orders on hand to warrant the continuous employment of this number of men and additional orders expected will allow the company to employ an additional 4,000 men, thus giving employment to the plant's full capacity.

Company Incorporated.

The Vail Amusement company, with an authorized capital stock of $25,000, was incorporated at Columbus, Tuesday, by H. S. Vail, Hoke W. Donithen, S. H. DeLong, B. F. Waples and C. E. Merkel.

The company will take over the amusement enterprises in this city, Findlay and Fostoria, and Mr. Vail will continue as manager.

A total sum of $1,500,000 was expended by the different denominations of Seattle, Washington, the last year for church buildings.

The tricky man may succeed, but his success seldom sticks.

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